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LETTERS

Quality of Murphy

A word of commendation for the Aug. 25 article on Diplomat Robert D. Murphy. It was objective, analytical and informative, and surely a fine tribute to the work this man has so ably done in the field of Foreign Service.

KATHLEEN JORDAN

Manhasset, L.I.

I hope your article will serve to sweep away the outmoded conception of the diplomat clothed in spats and top hat, fruitlessly whiling away his time at social get-togethers. The Foreign Service officer is a dedicated and hard-working individual.

WILLIAM ORR DINGWELL School of Foreign Service

Georgetown University

For Man of the Year: Robert Murphy, the man with the world's most important job—picking up the peaces.

MARTIN B. PRAY

Palto Alto, Calif.

The Bomb

It's not that Americans have their heads in the sand in regard to civil defense [Aug. 25]. Rather, the terror and horror of thermo nuclear attack is comprehensible to even the dullest imagination.

When the first siren blows, no shelter for me; I want to be right on target. ELIZABETH HITZ

Madison, Wis.

Your Sept. 1 article on the President's announcement that the U.S. would suspend nuclear testing appears to be somewhat You could have mentioned that Adlai

Stevenson was for the suspension of such tests back in 1956. M. WODAJO

New York City

Hoffa's Affairs

Why not paint Jimmy Hoffa's face black and send him to Arkansas? They will take care of him.

GLORIA GALLO Raybrook, N.Y.

How can the American people sit back and allow Hoffa and his gang to corrupt America's labor and laborer? ROLAND D. ROPER

Are Nudes Sexy?

I've just read your Aug. 18 item on the seminude show girls in Las Vegas. I don't think a Roman Catholic bishop has a right to tell night club owners to "dress" their performers. In France (nearly 90% Catholic), seminude show girls have been parading in nightclubs for umpteen years; French bishops don't insist on them covering up IRENE MARSHALL

Idvllwild, Calif.

Choreographer Ashton says all the show girls along the Las Vegas Strip will be "re-placed by nudes." I don't think the human body was meant to be used as a form of such amusement or entertainment. CHARLENE STAPLETON

La Mirada Calif.

The naked body is not sexy; clothes make it so. There is no such thing as a sexy woman in a nudist camp.

IACK RAAB Orange, Calif.

Art Is Where You Find It

It is interesting to note that the number of outraged letters you are receiving on abstract impressionist art is increasing. Why can't the general public recognize that we are never again going back to painting like Rembrandt, Vermeer and Rubens-or even to Watteau, Poussin and Renoir? I commend you heartily on your display of contemporary art, but let's tell your readers the startling fact that it is here to stay MARY LOUISE BATES

Akron

Sir: Your piece ["American Abstraction Abroad"—Aug. 4] is interesting, and I'm glad you printed it. ROBERT MOTHERWELL

Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France

American abstract expressionist painting "is not likely to be rubbed out." It just does

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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Cleveland 11, ONo TIME September 15, 1958



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not exist. That stuff is an effort to paint, which is frustrated by robot ethics—America's interpretation of what culture is. America has no human culture whatsoever.

CHRISTOPHER EVERS

Ciana, Au

I predict that history will find the abstract expressionists as dated as the fur-lined teacup. ERIC IOHANNESEN

Bridge Tournament

Sir:
I enjoyed your Aug. 18 story and picture
of the bridge hand involving Charles Goren.
ELTON S. LIPNICK

% Postmaster San Francisco

Goren goofed in permitting the opposition to steal a game contract. A six-club sacrifice would only cost 300 or 500 set against the minus 650 which Goren incurred.

BAXTOR WEBB

Jacksonville, Fla.

Sir: The best bridge is played in hindsight, not

LEONARD M. MAJESKE Oak Park, Mich.

Fists Across the Sea

A "well done" for your Aug. 25 report on the impressions of the visiting Soviet students. Although they were wrong many times in their analyses of situations here, they were not wrong in remarking on how little we know about the U.S.S.R.

LUCY POSGATE
Chapel Hill, N.C.

What is the beef? Does it hurt our pride to have the hypocritical Commies tell us the truth about our shortcomings? IOHN T. KLOTTER

Lima, Ohio

Credit Line

Since 1930 I have received screen credits for Waterloo Bridge, Mrs. Miniver, Random Harrest, Command Decition, and othersmost of them favorably reviewed by Taux, yet my name was never mentioned. The same omission occurs in your Sept. I review of Me and the Colond. The screenplay was written by S. N. Behrman and myself. Forgive my vanity, but tell your readers of my

GEORGE FROESCHEL
Beverly Hills, Calif.

severly Hills, Calif.

Frank Appraisal

Although Frank Sinatra is no favorite of mine, I cannot help but feel your Show Biz editor is a bit of a bastard himself for his keyhole comments in your Aug. 25 issue. DONALD J. FISHER

San Mateo, Calif.

Seattle

Sir:

Exactly what does your magazine (the finest in its field) have against Frank Sinatra (the finest in his field)?

AL AZOSE

Just who does Frankie think he is? Thank heavens for those good old Methodists and

TIME, SEPTEMBER 15, 1958

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get to a phone and call the nearest Liberty Mutual branch office. You talk quickly, relate all the facts. Then you have your car taken to a garage. By the time you get home, it's 2 am. Early the next morning, a Liberty claimsman phones, rechecks the facts, explains how your collision insurance covers the accident. He says Liberty will handle all the details, and, sure enough, they do. Before you know it, your claim is settled...

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others who put up a howl in Madison. Frankie Boy has a lot to learn before he is

put out to pasture. WILLIAM G. PATTERSON Minister

The Canal Winchester Methodist Church Canal Winchester, Ohio

Coffee Break

Why the fuss about Brazil's so-called in-My the tass and the second of the second of surplus coffee for an "unexpected \$15 billion" [Aug. 15], perhaps the U.S. can borrow from Brazil

IIM REED

Tokyo

SIS million?

E. ROBINSON New York City ¶ Yes.-En.

Gruesome Scenes

TIME should consider publishing two editions: one for those of us interested in the complete story, and the other for your readers who wish to view the world through rose-colored glasses, such as those who ob-jected to your Iraqi assassination pictures. C. E. RYDER

Saint John, N.B.

I suggest that your readers take a look at me pictures of American lynchings, the Hungarian revolt, etc. before pontificating on the capabilities of the Arab masses. RAYMOND D. SMITH

Pittsburgh

Contraceptive Controversy

Should Catholics, when they are in a po sition to do so, stop non-Catholic doctors from prescribing contraceptives for non-Catholic patients? Most American Catho-lics would answer, "Of course not." But Catholics are riled when Government funds. i.e., tax payments, are connected with the spread of a device they believe seriously immoral. WARREN S. QUINN

Chicago

The Church of Rome has not changedonly its methods have changed. Political action, subtle legal pressures and blacklisting are used today to supplant the rack and the

stake of yesterday. CHARLES R. GALE

Ann Arbor, Mich.

If Roman Catholics wish their women to play the role, and I quote H. L. Mencken, of "mere brood sows," let them. Why do they attempt, however, to force their archaic, medieval, and unscientific ideas on more enlightened peoples?

S. J. LEWIS IR.

Augusta, Ga.

In regard to the letter of Ralph Raming [Aug. 25]: if our celibacy disqualifies us from making decisions concerning the marital state, why then do so many people keep coming to us for advice concerning such matters? Does a doctor have to suffer from scribe cures for them? (THE REV.) EDWARD J. NERODA

Immaculate Conception Church Youngstown, Ohio

The beauty of concrete block...

The lace-like concrete wall that screens this California factory is made of concrete block. It's an example of commercial building design that harmonizes with surroundings, enhances a community's look. And this prize-winning project by Architect Edward Stone is an example of the versa-

tility of the concrete block construction that is being used to give warmth and interest to buildings of all kinds. Concrete blocks may be made in a wide variety of designs, shapes and sizes. The utility and economy as well as the beauty of concrete block construction are bringing

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A letter from the PUBLISHER

James a. Linen

WHEN the world crisis shifted last W week to the Formosa Strait, Kansas-born, Philippines-bred Jim Bell, chief of TIME's Hong Kong bureau, was right on the spot. Riding a Chinese Nationalist supply ship for Quemoy, he had just clambered over the side into a landing barge when Communist gunboats launched a surprise night attack. Getting ashore after a hair-raising trip under Red fire, he "sprinted up the beach as fast as an aging correspondent in blue buttondown collar. British slacks and a pair of loose loafers could sprint." Three days later, airlifted off Ouemov by a Nationalist plane that took off under the nose of Communist guns, Bell was in Formosa learning from President Chiang Kai-shek in an exclusive interview that the U.S. Navy would convoy Nationalist supply vessels to Quemoy. Fast as his loafers could carry him, he sprinted aboard Vice Admiral Wallace M. Beakley's Seventh Fleet flagship Helena to accompany the first U.S. daylight escort to Quemoy. For the product of Bell's sprints, see Foreign News, The Turn of the Screw and Convoy for Quemoy.

ENEVA, a place where statesmen GENEVA, a place where once felt in command of history, was jammed last week with men who shape the world. As 5,000 scientists from 67 countries met for the second U.N. Atoms for Peace conference, the fission-and-fusion future unfolded in a staggering display of brains and machinery, Nobody topped the U.S. effort, a hugely successful reactor exhibit spiced with news that the world's first controlled thermonuclear reaction may have been achieved at Los Alamos, For a report on one of the biggest scientific meetings ever held, see Science, Monster Conference.



BELL IN PESCADORES

LIKE the weatherman, political forecasters have need for ultrasensitive barometers. Partisan winds can shift suddenly, quickening hopes in one camp, dashing dreams in the other, Poll Taker George Gallup's moistened finger has sensed a freshening Republican breeze that could promise more campaign thunder and lightning than the Democrats had predicted. See NATIONAL AFFAIRS, Changing Cam-paign. And nowhere is a worrying Democrat more worried about changing political pressures than in California. See National Affairs' cover story, Just Plain Pat.

A BLARE of bands and crackling orders shattered the pine-land quiet near Colorado Springs. The giant \$133 million motel-like complex of aluminum and glass was ready at last. Into the U.S. Air Force Academy marched 1,148 cadets to face a tough, four-year program with the broadest curriculum yet devised for future U.S. military leaders. For news of their first days, their curious customs, and lingo as well, see EDUCATION, Home of the Doolies

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

On Call

For the second time in seven weeks, the U.S. put its military power on the line to defend an ally from threat of attack. Last July's response to a cry of help from Lebanon was swift, effective and-as the world's non-Communist governments were bound to note-unchallenged by the bigtalking Communists. The Chinese Communist threats to conquer Formosa, and the stepped-up attacks on the offshore Nationalist island of Quemoy (see For-EIGN NEWS), last week brought an equally powerful presidential warning that the U.S. would not hesitate to counterattack, and it brought prompt deployment of U.S. fighting forces. New element in the Ouemoy warning: the U.S. was prepared to retaliate by bombing the attacker's home bases if necessary.

Taken together, the U.S. responses to thereals by force were the most important foreign-policy moves since Korea. As no mere reassuring pronouncement could do, they guaranteed that the most powerful arms in the world were on call to defend national freedom, that in its attempt to work toward a just and foolproof peace the free world could deal from ready strength and not from weakness.

FOREIGN RELATIONS The Newport Warning

Hatless and prop-washed, John Foster Dulles stooped under the spinning rotor blades of the Marine helicopter that set him down on tiny Coaster's Hathor Island in Narragansett Bay one morning last week. Rested from a recent vacation week, he made his way up the lawn into week, he made his way up the lawn into the headquarters building of Newport Naval Base and into President. Elsentiated a set of the president is desk, reported that he had fainshed drafting he statement that they had been planning by phone for three days. "Let's have a look at it," said the.

An hour and 45 minutes later, a few words edited to his liking, the President told Dulles to go ahead and release the historic 800-word document. Its clearly phrased message: the U.S. would fight if the Chinese Communists should move in on Quemoy, Little Quemoy or the Matsus.

No Paper Tiger. Dulles went upstairs to a room crowded with 42 correspondents, adjusted his steel-rimmed glasses, and read the Newport Warning straight

through. Then he made the message even plainer in a "background briefing" under the standard ground rule that he would be quoted only as an unammed "high official," until, two days later, angry ex-Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced to one and all the identity of the briefing officer. ¶ Similar retaliation would meet any hostile move against U.S. ships convoying Nationalist men and supplies through the Red picket line around Quemoy. The news behind this promise: orders had already gone out to the Seventh Fleet to break the blockade by escorting Nation-



EISENHOWER & DULLES DISCUSS QUEMOV CRISIS AT NEWPORT
The message got through to Peking.

By written or spoken word, Dulles laid down these points:

down these points:

¶ The U.S. intends to go to the aid of the Chinese Nationalists "with fighting men" if Quemoy and Matsu are attacked, "would not wait until the situation was in exceeding to the commission of the commission o

The U.S. would ignore the Chinese Communist ploy (see Foreign News) of claiming sovereignty over sea space twelve miles off its shore instead of within the normal three-mile limit.

¶ The U.S., if forced into counterattacks, would give back more than it got. If Communist aircraft attacked Quemoy or Formosa, U.S. forces might follow in hot pursuit to Communist mainland bases, might well bomb these bases.

alist supply ships to within three miles of Quemoy—and perhaps all the way to the beach if Chiang's gunboats failed to beat

off Red raiders.

¶ The possibility that a counterattack on Red China might provoke the Russians had been weighed and allowed for before the Quemoy decisions were made.

"If I were on the Chinese Communists side," summed up "Anonymous Spokes-man" Dulles, "I would think very hard before I went sheed on the face of this matic carrot: if the Reds would renounce force, the U.S. was willing to continue efforts to negotiate a Formosan cesse-fire (the subject of sa of the 73 Geneva sessions), would consider Peking "and the property of th

Welcome Decision. Except for a bitter attack by ex-Secretary of State Acheson ("We seem to be drifting, either dazed or indifferent, toward war with China, a war without friends or allies"), the Newport



Warning provoked surprisingly little home-front criticism. And the message got through to Peking, Within two days, while the Reds eased off on their artillery barages against Quemoy, Premier Chou Enlai picked up the Dulles proposal to negotiate, called for new diplomatic talks at the ambassdorial level.

News reports of Chou's offer reached the White House just before the President flew into Washington for the day from Newport, After a two-hour luncheon session with all available National Security reply, Jacob Beam, U.S. Ambasador to Warsaw, was available to reopen talks with his Chinese opposite number, they wrote. "If the Chinese Communists are now prepared to respond, the United States welcomes that decision... Xutu-party to any arrangement which would prejudice the rights of our ally, the Republic of China."

THE SOUTH

Drawing the Lines

On the eve of this week's Supreme Court decision on the Little Rock school integration crisis, the traditional lines of basic national conflict were hardening around the South. The conflict: states rights v. federal law. In the South last week, as it had been through plantation growth, secession, civil war, surrender, reconstruction and recovery, states' rights was the legalistic bond that held most Southerners together. "We live in a federated system," said Virginia's courtly Governor J. Lindsay Almond Jr. in Richmond, "in which the Federal Government has no powers other than those delegated by the states." "It must be remembered," said Arkansas' rabblerousing Governor Orval Faubus in Little Rock, "that the Federal Government is the creature of the states . . . We must either choose to defend our rights or else surrender."

In Washington the hardening line was that the U.S. must stand for equal opportunity for all citizens as defined by the Constitution and defended by the

Musive Resistonce. In Richmond, Go, able lawyer, one-time Commonwealth attorney general, big wheel in the machine of U.S. Senator Harry Byrd, was the man who struck the work of the structure of

"This state can't secode from the Union," said he, But the moment the federal courts hand down "a final, unappealable, operating order" to integrate the state's public schools, he intends to invoke Virance and the state of the

But in Norfolk, Federal Judge Walter E, Hoffman sternly turned down a new schoolboard appeal to delay integration another year while reserving the right to rerule after the Supreme Court is heard from; and in Charlottseville, Federal Judge John Paul told Warren County that it could not keep Negro pupils out of white high schools—the Negro high schools schools there were nonexistents.

Hymn of Hate. In Little Rock, Governor Faubus even translated states'

rights, in press conferences, TV shows and off-the-cuff statements, into a virtual hymn of hate. He went back on his statement before his meeting with President Eisenhower in Newport, R.I. last year that the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision must be obeyed. Lied he: "I was required to issue that statement as a basis for the negotiation with the White House." He chewed out Little Rock's man-in-the-middle School Superintendent Virgil Blossom, for merely delaying high school's opening until the Supreme Court could speak. Said Faubus: "It's very much in the minds of the people . . . whether the Federal Government has any authority whatsoever to interfere in the conduct or the carrying out of public education in any state."

What if U.S. marshals were to enforce a Supreme Court order for integration? Said Faubus: "I will resist any federal force." How? "I could close the schools." He would not close the schools just to prevent integration, he added, but only if there was violence—a point that was surely not lost on Little Rock advocates of resistance through violence.

Nor was Orval Faubus Arkansas all. At the state Democratic convention in Little Rock at week's end, none other than Arkansas' distinguished Senator Charles and the Control of the Control

Counterstroke, Meanwhile the U.S. Justice Department took a hardening line of its own, Target: Georgia. For the first time Assistant Attorney General Wilson White, head of Justice's new Civil Rights Division, invoked the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to stop violation of Negro voting rights in redneck-teeming, cotton-andpeanut-growing Terrell County, Ga. The Justice Department suit, filed in federal court in Columbus, Ga., charged that Terrell County registrars last year denied the vote to four Negro college graduates and one Tuskegee Institute-trained Marine Corps civilian employee on the grounds that they could not read or write or speak correctly. (Sample: one Negro pronounced 'equity" as "eequity.")

The action held promise of more to come, because under the Civil Rights Act, the Justice Department—instead of the victims themselves—can now seek redress, and from a federal judge rather than from a jury of local Southemers. Southemers than from a jury of local Southemers superior Court Judge Walter I. Geer "Arrogant and unwarranted, a highband dattempt on the part of radical Republican leaders to intimidate the people Judge Geer issued orders to Ferrell County registrars to withhold woter record profile of the profile of th

Viewing these hardening lines, sympathetic to states' rights, nonetheless determined to enforce federal law, President Eisenhower called Attorney General William P. Rogers into conference in Washington at week's end to range over the nation-splitting dispute, Meanwhile, somehow, thousands of U.S. schoolchildren in thousands of U.S. communities were threading through legal hairsplitting, hoodlum threats, racist hologoblins, across small steps of progress and bridges of hope on their annual way back to school.

Hairsplitting in Virginia

ARLINGTON, VA. (pp. 178,00). historic site of Robert E. Lee's manbituries site of Robert E. Lee's mansion, National Cemetery with graves of Civil War generals, and of Jan. Negro refugees from Confederacy, Negro refugees from Confederacy, Tomb of Unknown Soldier War Warst and II; a pleasant bedroom suburb of Washington, D.C., many Federal Government workers from Washington's integrated school system, now 276° Nervo.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan last year ordered five Negroes into all-white schools, later stayed his order pending appeals, last week heard out lawyers of the N.A.C.P. and the Arlington County school board. The school board five school shoard has school shoard for school shoard for school shoard prounds of race—presumably because that hardly sits with the Supreme Court's 1944-55 decisions—but on one or more of five wholly nonraise—that on one or more of five wholly nonraise—that on the school should be school

Eleven out of the 30 Negroes were turned down, said the school board, because they did not live within white-school-area boundaries as interpreted by the school board. Five Negroes trying to utured down because Washington-Lee is overcrowded (which it is), were sent back not to nearby white schools, but back to the all-Negro school they came from the state of the sent of the s

inadequate—whereupon the N.A.A.C.P.'s lawyers pointed out that one rejected Negro had an IQ of 126-137, another of 112; that 13 out of the original so had for the control of the control of the original so had the control of the con

That left five Negroes to go, and these, said the school board, failed to meet the last criterion-"adaptability to new situations." Straightfaced, Arlington School Board Superintendent Ray E. Reid testified that the five Negroes sure had "outstanding qualities" to get through the first four criteria, but that was just why they ought not to be admitted to white schools. Reid's reasoning: in white schools these young Negro leaders "would get feelings of inferiority" and would not be such good leaders. At last, under questioning, Reid admitted that the five criteria had not been applied to Arlington's whites, "So," said an N.A.A.C.P. lawyer, "race was the factor. At last, in a weak, barely audible voice, Reid answered: "Yes.

Situation at week's end: 1) Judge Bryan deferred his ruling, let Arlington's schools reopen segregated, pending the Supreme Court's decision; 2) the N.A.A.C.P., was able, in effect, to rest its own case on the school board's farce.

Hoodlums in Arkansas

VAN BUREN, ARK. (pop. 7,300).
once-important frontier post, stage-coach stopover on Arkansas River in north-central Arkansas, corn, live-stock, truck-crop center, home town of Humorist Bob Burns, few Negroes.

Thirteen Negro youngsters went back to Van Buren High School along with 600 whites in Van Buren's second year of court-ordered integration. They expected little if any trouble, Last year even Governor Faubus boasted in his progressive moments about how successful integration had been in other places than Little Rock than the place of the pla

The white hoodlums proclaimed a school strike, sent off a telegram to Governor Faubus: IN ORDER TO STAY IN-TEGRATION WE NEED YOUR HELP, Said Faubus, in theory a state Governor with police powers to dispel unlawful assemblies: "I don't know what to do about the Van Buren situation. I'll have to check into it." And although the great majority of Van Buren's white children ignored the strike call and went to school, it was the hoodlums who won. Number of Negroes attending Van Buren on the third day of school: not 13, but three. Number of Negroes attending on the fourth day: not three, but none, Once more, court orders notwithstanding, Van Buren High was lily-white.

Small Steps in N. Carolina CHARLOTTE (pop. 163,000).

WINSTON-SALEM (pop. 120,200), GREENSBORO (pop. 120,100), prospering, industrialized, diversifedtobacco, steel structures, chemicals, textiles, electronics, insurance offices, etc.—stately, segregated, forward-looking prototype cities of the New South, Great Southeast Empire, etc.

For the second straight year in North Carolina, a handful of handpicked (for top grades, social graces) Negro schoolchildren went to classes with whites—two in Charlotte, four in Winston-Salem, five in Greensboro—in Governor Luther Hart-



NEGROES LEAVE COURT IN ALEXANDRIA, VA. WHITES BLOCK THE High IQs rejected, duck-tailed hoods respected.



Associated Pre
Whites Block the Way to School in Van Buren, Ark.

well Hodges' plan to permit a little integration in order to stave off a lot. Last week, unlike last year, there was little violence. In Winston-Salem a couple of Ku Klux crosses were burned on a high school lawn, 200 out of 600 white students were transferred out of an integrated elementary school at parents' requests.

One measure of North Carolina's small steps: Rabble-Rouser John Kasper of New Jersey got booed and heckled in Charlotte, saw his audience of 200 dwindle by horedom to 25 in Greensboro, got drowned out by a man operating a power saw (on Labor Day) in nearby Monroe, did not go to Winston-Salem at all.

Hope in Kentucky

FÜLTON, KY. (pop. 4800). treelined streets, courthouse in square, frequently called Kentucky's "southernmost city" because of location on Tennessee state line, plantation tradition, Deep South accents, Named for Steumboat Inventor Robert Fulton but Illinois Control Railroad junction; lately pressing industrialisation campaign—WE WAYT INDUSTRY!

A year ago Fulton was ordered to inteprate by a feelar lourt order, got a year's delay because the term had already begun. The community used the year to good advantage. There were no formal meetings, sermons, spectes or editorials, but community leaders set up an informal livingroom and street-corner camping to tell tember would bring integration and they should make the best of it.

They did just that. Through opening week, as 20 Ageroes joined 161 whites, classes proceeded without incident—and there were no adults hanging about on street corners outside. Boys choosing experience of the control of the control

"Why," said one happy teacher at week's end, "they acted as if they'd been doing these things together forever." To date. Governor Albert B. ("Happy") Chandler's Kentucky has piled up a state-wide total of more than 11,000 Negro children integrated with 13,000 whites

THE NORTH

Bitter End in Illinois

COLP, ILL. (pop. 300), 80 miles southeast of East St. Louis in Williamson County, sprawling, weather-faded, one coal mine—last of seven in area; about 50% Neero.

Community last week opened up its grade school—integrated under Illinois law for the second straight year—for 60 Negro pupils, 60 whites. For the second year running only Negroes showed up. Reason: the parents of Colp's white grade-school children chose to send them to grade schools in other communities where there are few Negroes, cost what it might. It does and will cost them \$200 extra per pupil per year.

LABOR Hard-Boiled Egghead

The scandal-smeared Teamsters Union boasts no handsomer showpiece than Harold Gibbons, 48, international vice president and President Jimmy Hofia's left-hand man. He has been to college, lectured at Harvard. A slim, fit-looking man, he dresses in dignified executive grey, parades a lofty moral code: "Business ethics aren't good enough for trade



GIBBONS (ON RAILING) & HOFFA With the help of a pimp.

unions." But in just two days last week, Arkansas John McClellan's Senate laborrackets investigating committee stripped away the veneer, exposed Egghead Gibbons as blood brother to the purple-jawed hoods and goons who have filed before the committee for two solid weeks. Billed as a cooperative witness. Gibbons

showed up in Washington with two valises and a briefcase stuffed with union records. But the committee was not so interested in his luggage as it was in the dark record of his labor career, thoroughly documented by committee research and previous witnesses. I tems.

¶ Far from abhorring violence, as Gibbons piously testified, he is pretty good as an engineer of violence—as the evidence clearly showed. During a St. Louis cab strike in 1953, he used a crew of enforcers that included a procurer, a stickup man, a pimp who put his own wife in a bawdy-house, a Teamster arrested for shooting his mother.

¶ Boss of a big, independent St. Louis distribution union, Gibbons in 1949 sold out to the Teamsters, dipping into his union treasury—without informing the membership—to help buy off officers of the Teamster local who were discarded in the merger.

¶ During his 17 years as a labor leader in St. Louis, Gibbons called 250 strikes in an established pattern of violence. Testified St. Louis Police Captain Thomas L. Moran: "We did not find this violence in other unions—it was confined to the Gibbons locals."

¶ Gibbons admitted that in 1952-53 he armed his union officers with guns—and charged the holsters off against "office supplies."

The 23rd child of an Archibald Patch, Pa, coal miner, Gibbons has long kept his gun-barrel eyes fixed on personal power. He armed himself with courses at the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin, organized Chicago schoolteachers, then gravitated to St. Louis to stitch a handful of loose-knit locals into a Gibbons whole. When this was gathered into the Teamster fold. Hoffa and Gibbons formed an alliance under which Hoffa is the muscleman and Gibbons the strategist. "Gibbons," Iimmy once said in undisguised admiration, "there are some men in Detroit who dislike me-but those fellows back there in St. Louis actually hate you." Hand in hand with Hoffa, Prince Hal rose to

If anything, Egghead Gibbons' committee appearance proved only that pretensions to learning can be a dangerous thing. Alternately arrogant ("I cannot be responsible for the inadequacies of your staff") and evasive ("Don't expect me to say yes or no in this instance"), Gibbons left the stand to rejoin the high-binding band that conducts Teamster affairs. It was very unlikely that smooth-talking Harold Gibbons would ever field another invitation to lecture at Harvard.

THE PRESIDENCY

Care Everywhere The bluefish just wouldn't strike. Vacationer Dwight Eisenhower, ensconced in a deck chair on the low stern of the Navy crash boat Queen Six, trolled for eight hours one day last week southwest of Newport, R.I. A novice in the sedentary sport of deep-sea fishing, he obviously missed the dry-fly casting in the frowned upon (because of his heart) altitudes of Colorado's Rocky Mountain brooks. Restlessly, he watched sunlight sparkle on fish hauled into nearby boats, then cracked orders by radiotelephone for his escort craft, full of ever-hovering Secret Service, to find out what bait the others were using. A neighboring cruiser shared its successful white feather jigs, and another provided wire lines for deeper trolling, but nothing worked until, on a tip messaged from a third helpful sportsman, the President ran into a sliver of luck: off Sandy Point, using a nickel-plated spoon, he hooked a single 20-in., 4-lb. bonito, hardly worth a tug on his heavy tackle.

He fished the rest of the day without a single strike.

All week the little bothers weighed on a man who could not put aside one truly big one: the Ouemov crisis, Eisenhower, briefed regularly by calls from Washington, spent much time on the direct White House telephone at Fort Adams' "Ouarters No. 1." an eight-bedroom Victorian frame house under an old-fashioned mansard roof. He pondered one of the most serious decisions of his Administration when Secretary Dulles came to the vacation White House office to work out the draft note on the defense of Ouemov and Matsu. Even the company of such close bridge and golfing friends as U.S. Ambassador John Hay Whitney and Washington Lawyer-Industrialist George E. Allen. roly-poly White House jester through the Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower regimes, failed to give the needed break

from the world's pressing worry. The tension showed plainest in his golf game, which he generally plays in the 8os with a concentration that banishes all other concerns. Though the rubbernecking crowds that bothered him last year were banned from the Newport Country Club this year. Ike's golf seemed to suffer from the stares of newsmen, who can watch the first six holes from the clubhouse. Press Secretary James Hagerty smilingly asked reporters not to follow the games too closely, but the ninth hole, a par four right by the clubhouse, continued to be a psychological sand trap worse than the course's 130 real ones, a place for bogevs and double bogeys. Ike played six rounds in seven days, stayed in the gos most of the time, his strong long game suffered from a duffer's tendency to fail to follow through on some drives, and his short game, never too good anyway, found him three-putting many a green. The Presi-dent, explained Golf Pro Norman Palmer. was "having trouble concentrating because of world problems,

In his first week of vacation since April, the 67-year-old President also:

If Signed into law 121 bills passed by Congress, among them the \$887 million aid-to-education program, a \$42 million excise tax cut, the debt limit hike to \$288 billion, a 1½-year extension to the farm surplus program that has already disposed

of \$4 billion worth of crops.

¶ Vetoed r a bills, including an outsized
\$437 million subsidy to local airport construction and a \$770 million authorization
bill providing aid to distressed areas (It
"would greatly diminish local responsibilitys"). In other parts of his drive to hold
deficits in check, he cut down on condeficits in check, he cut down on concalled a virtual halt to a Democratiinspired anti-recession housing program,
inspired anti-recession housing program.

POLITICS

Changing Campaign

The kind of U.S. that the Democrats were dreaming about just a year ago could hardly have voted any other way than Democratic in the 1958 elections. It was a U.S. of recession, rising unemployment,

farm poverty, militant unionism, weakened defenses—with executive decisions dominated by Congress and civil rights questions compromised smoothly in the Lyndon Johnson manner. But the big news of politics as the fall campaign opens is that the U.S. of autumn 1958 is not quite the land of Democratic dreams. Hems:

Resurgent Recovery, Prosperity is rising, unemployment is dropping, and the Republicans have gained points because they have refused to push the panic button on emergency tax cuts and all-out Government spending, stand firm on the doctrine that a sound economy would lead to a solid return to prosperity.

Form Prices. Thanks to lean years, the Democrats have made serious inroads into the state bouses and congressional districts of the traditionally Republican Midwest. But 1938 has blessed farmers with bounteous crops—and hiked farm income 22% above last year. Agriculture Secretary



LABOR DAY PICNIC

Ezra Taft Benson, once a Republican hairshirt, is now generally regarded as a true prophet because he has consistently tried to bring some sense to the chaotic farmsubsidy program.

Foreign Policy. To the surprise of the doom cries who predicted Communist advances on every front, the Eisenhower Administration has won incalculable prestige for the U.S.—and domestic support from all political creeds—by sending troops to stop trouble in Lebanon and sending ships and planes in answer to Chinese Communist threats in the Far East.

Defense Posture, Since Sputnik, the U.S. has placed four satellites of its own in space, sent two atom-powered submarines under the North Pole—unmistakable evidence that the nation is technologically equipped to counter the pressures and progress of Soviet Russia.

Lobor. Long the handmaiden of the Democratic Party, organized labor has suffered its worst shame in decades at the hands of the Senate's McClellan labornaches investigating committee. The pitiless exposé of labor corruption by Democrat John McClellan has revolted the nation and emboldened Republicans to make labor reform a campaign issue. Last week the Denver County, Republican leaders publicly endorsed a right-to-work constitutional amendment—a maneuver calculated to lure some of the state's 200,000 to pass the Kennedy-love labor-reform bill will be laid essentially to the Democrats in a Democrat-controlled Congress.

Congressional Leadership. Far from knuckling under to Democratic congressional leaders, President Eisenhower demanded, fought for and won important legislation—notably on foreign aid, education, reciprocal trade and defense reorganization—from the S5th Congress.

ganization—from the 84th Congress.
Democratic politicians have been quietly but furiously shifting positions as they
Last week Pollster George Gallup reported that a tide shift had come: for the first
time since 1966, Republican fortunes are
on the rise. The percentage of voters who
muta Republican Congress has shifted
from a low of 45% last May to 44%. The
shift is only a hare 3%, and it shows that
the Republicans have a long way to go.
warmers that conditions have changed,
promises that the 1958 election can still
be hard fought to a close finish.

NEVADA

Frazzled Cord

For 30 years Businessman E. L. Cord talked rarely and acted boldly; as a result, out of ships, airplanes, automobiles and real estate, Cord built a financial empire. Starting in 1956, be also got his feet tor), and enjoyed the sensation. By last spring, as a result, a new empire was shaping up. A Cord machine dominated the state Democratic convention, paved the state Democratic convention, paved the governor (TLME, May 15).

But apparently Businessman Cord forgot that successful politicians talk often and act cautiously. Cord somehow never filed for governor, gave no reason, left an impression that his health was poor. Incautiously he backed lackluster Harvey Dickerson, 53. Nevada attorney general and a habitual also-ran, for the governor's nomination, unabashedly poured an estimated \$75,000 into Dickerson's campaign. When enterprising Dickerson Opponent Grant Sawyer, Elko County district attorney, cried that Cord was buying the governor's mansion just as he had bought corporations, tight-lipped Politician Cord ignored the charge. The impression took root; by last week Nevadans had decided they did not like Cord, Underdog Sawyer, 39, handily (20,168-13,345) whipped Cordman Dickerson in the primary, is expected to give Republican Governor Charles Rusrunning for re-election, a hard time in November. Down the drain with Loser Dickerson went not only E.L.'s \$75,000 but also his chances of running Nevada.



DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE BROWN IN LOS ANGELES A Republican coattail and a Democratic swing.

CALIFORNIA

Just Plain Pat (See Cover)

California's Attorney General "Pat" Brown marched across the lobby of San Diego's U.S. Grant Hotel, his stocky body (5 ft. 10 in., 200 lbs.) rolling like a sea captain's, his brown hair carefully slicked with Vaseline Hair Tonic, his ample jowl set with fierce, self-conscious determination. Suddenly he stopped, whirled brought the men behind him to a skidding halt, "Where is everybody?" cried Pat Brown. "Anybody missing? Are we ready to go?" An aide soothed him: "Don't worry, Pat. Everybody's here." Brown looked carefully around just to make sure. "Well," he explained, "I want to get out there while people are still going to work. He spun, led the way out the door, clambered into a Plymouth station wagon. Edmund Gerald Brown, 53, Democratic can-didate for Governor of California, odds-on favorite in what may be the most important contest of Election Year 1958, was on his way to a 6:15 a.m. appointment with destiny. He did not intend to be late. Destiny was waiting last week on the

San Diego waterfront, where Pat Brown "officially" opened his campaign against William Fife Knowland, 50, retired as Republican leader of the U.S. Senate to run for Governor in California.

Point of Departure, Arriving on the waterfront, Brown jumped from his car, plunged through the low-hanging fog to the point where hundreds of workmen were converging on the Star & Crescent ferry slip, ready to ride to their Navy shipyard jobs on North Island. "I'm Pat Brown!" cried Candidate Brown, reaching for workmen's hands as if they were gold nuggets. One, two, three workmen hurried past, heads down, clutching their lunch air. A ferry attendant came up, told Brown he was blocking the entrance, ordered him to one side. Brown stepped away, looked suspiciously at several pigeons flapping close overhead, glanced suspiciously at the shoulders of his fresh grey suit. Thirty paces in front, his aides worked at their cheerleading tasks. "Shake hands with Pat Brown," they shouted, "your candidate for Governor.

Somehow the incantation began to work, "Hi, Pat," came a workman's voice. Hands reached out to grasp Pat's. "Morning. Patrick," came a greeting. Then another and another: "Good luck, Pat" and "Give 'em hell. Pat." Pat Brown grinned happily, pumped hands with a proficiency that would make Estes Kefauver seem like a subway straphanger. "Hey," he cried to no one in particular. "I feel a speech coming on." Candidate Brown was in his element, doing what he knows and likes best. He was being just plain Pat, making himself liked-and running well ahead of the opposition.

Point of Agreement. Just six days before, also in San Diego, the opposition candidate, an entirely different sort of man, had opened an entirely different sort of campaign, William Fife Knowland came not to be liked but to demand respect, Outside San Diego's Russ Auditorium, big, dead-serious Bill Knowland seemed incongruous against the stock California political backdrop-a marimba band, Japanese girls, a flame swallower in vaquero costume. Knowland moved carefully among some 300 people, here pausing for a solemn word, there posing with a tight grin for a photograph, all the while working toward the speaker's platform. Once he got there. Knowland wasted little time on howdy-dos, plowed straight away into his speech. "I know of no campaign rumbled Oakland Tribune Assistant Publisher Knowland, "that may determine the fate of California and the U.S. as much as this one."

On that single point, just plain Pat and just plain U.S. Senator William Fife Knowland are in complete agreement. California is the second largest (13,600,oco, against New York's 15,800,000) and fastest growing (at a breakneck clip of 500,000 a year since 1950) state in the Union. In its infinite variety, in professionally sophisticated San Francisco and professionally unsophisticated Los Angeles, in the big cotton growers of the Imperial and San Joaquin valleys and the lettuce growers of the Salinas Valley, in Okies and Arkies come to suburban prosperity, in oil drillers and gold diggers and pensioners and professors, California provides a political spectrum that can cast its colors nationwide.

At a highly practical level, the Brown-Knowland race can shape California politics for years to come, California's delegation to the U.S. House of Representatives now stands at 13 Democrats to 17 Republicans from 30 districts carefully gerrymandered by a state legislature long under G.O.P. control. But after the 1960 census, California will probably rate House seats (v. 40 for New York). If Pat Brown can lead his party to an acrossthe-board sweep this year and come even close to maintaining his pace while in office then a Democratic state legislature will control the post-census redistricting in 1961. Already Democratic planners have figured out how to gerrymander for 22 shoo-in Democratic districts against 15 Republican possibles.

Heavy Stakes. More than that, California's gubernatorial battle probably will exert a profound influence on the presidential election of 1960. Rarely have so many presidential hopefuls had heavy

stakes in a state election. Among them WILLIAM KNOWLAND himself has aimed at the White House since boyhood, left Washington partly because he thought Sacramento would be a better jumping-



DEMOCRAT ENGLE

All alone.

TIME, SEPTEMBER 15, 1958

off place for the presidency. A loss to Brown would wreck Knowland's chances.

Vice PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON is caught between the furiously feuding forces of Bill Knowland and Republican Governor Goodwin J. Knight, the G.O.P. Senate candidate. Unless Nixon can patch things up, a Democratic sweep figures to cost him heavily in prestige and in the benefits of a strong Republican Party in his home state.

MASSACHUSENTS DEMOCRAY JOHN KENNEDY has long counted on the California presidential primary as his best chance to show dramatic vote-getting talents. But a Brown victory would shut Kennedy completely out of California, If Brown wins, he will almost automatically become a factories on candidate for President—and a conview of the control of the contro

ADLAI STRUENSON could only benefit by a Brown win. Pat Brown was one of Stevenson's presidential boosters in 1952, backed him strongly again in 1956. Urged on by powerful Stevenson Democrats in California, Brown would be agreeably in-clined toward Stevenson in 1960 and might hope to be Illinoisan Stevenson's as Stevenson's properties.

running mate.

Weighty Burdon. For a fellow who just wants to be liked, then, Candidate Pat Brown has awesome political responsibilities. In this as in countless other ways, he can be considered to the control of the



REPUBLICAN KNIGHT On his own. TIME, SEPTEMBER 15, 1958



Republican Candidate Knowland in San Diego On a rocky road and a straight track.

Similarly, as the son of a professional gambler with a tragic genius for bucking a pair of aces against three deuces, California's Brown is perhaps the most cautious bet hedger in U.S. politics, rarely moves without holding a Pat hand, Running for one of the nation's biggest administrative jobs, he is a second-rate administrator with a notorious inability to make decisions. "He has limitless energy in meeting people but not the energy to cope with issues," says a top California Democrat. Adds a close friend lamely: "While he may be a guy who is not too aggressive administratively, he frankly recognizes deficiencies where they appear. He is honest

about them. It's a real asset. Above all else, behind his hail-fellow heartiness, Pat Brown is a worrier. He worries about his weight. He worries about his clothes, is a meticulous dresser despite a tendency toward garterless socks that droop. He worries about having people disagree with him, follows almost every declarative sentence with a question: "Don't you think so?" He worries about his hold on the voters. "Frankly," he confides, "I think I'm closer to the people of California than anyone since Hiram Johnson." Then he asks: "Don't vou think so?" He worries about being liked, he worries about being disliked, and he worries constantly about being under-stood, "You know," says Pat Brown, "in all the things that have been written about me, nobody's ever captured me. To under-

"I We will be the second of th

He prospered briefly with a Fillmore Street nickelodeon, ran shooting galleries, arcades, three-for-a-quarter photo shops. Finally, he bought an interest in a Tenderloin district poker club, bucked his own game and ended on his uppers.

Young Edmund, eldest of four children. picked up pocket money carrying the San Francisco Call and Chronicle, was a better-than-average student, starred in extracurricular activities. "I have always want-ed to be a leader," he recalls. He won first prize in a grade school oratorical contest, ended his speech with the deathless words: "Give me liberty or give me death!" That promptly got him dubbed Patrick Henry Brown-and he has been Pat Brown ever since. But leadership had its problems for cautious Pat Brown. He was easily the best-liked kid at San Francisco's Lowell High School, served as cheerleader and wanted desperately to be elected president of the student body, "But the captain of the football team was running. says Brown, "and I was afraid he would beat me." Pat ran for secretary insteadand won, while the football captain was beaten for president by someone else. "As secretary," says Brown, "I was miserable.

I felt left out of things."
"Why I Left." After high school he worked at odd jobs, tended the cigar counter in his father's poker club, went to night classes at San Francisco Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1027. But his real interest, then and now, was in being liked, in being a leader-and a political career was inevitable. He ran as a Republican for assemblyman in 1928, but the G.O.P. competition was stiff in San Francisco, and Pat lost in the party primary. When he next ran for public office-in New Deal 1939-he was a Democrat. "I've never regretted the change, he tells his friends. "I'm not entirely satisfied with everything, but I have considerable more intellectual solace as

a Democrat than I had as a Republican." Democrat Brown became a popular luncheon speaker on the subject. "Why I made hun-Left the Republican Party,' dreds of new friends, joined every organization he could find (including the National Lawyers Guild, which he joined and quit in the 1930s, rejoined and quit again in the 1940s, when he finally discovered that it toed the Communist line. He ran for San Francisco County district attorney in 1939, lost, went out and made more friends, joined more clubs, ran again in 1943-and was elected.

At the time he took office, Pat Brown had never tried a criminal case. But he surrounded himself with promising young hesitated, pondered, worried over postcard polls showing incumbent Republican Goodie Knight ahead of him. Finally Brown backed out, deciding to run for ree-fection as the properties of the comtraction of the properties of the comcept of a deal, sardred his enemies, for the support of the Republican Los Angelet Times). Pat Brown campaigned on a straight hat Brown ticket—and won clobbered:

Brown's 1954 refusal to run for Governor was attributable to his caution, not his lack of ambition. Early last year Democratic National Committeeman Paul Ziffren and then-State Chairman Roger



BROWN, FAMILY & FRIENDS* Energy for the people.

trial lawyers, moved hard against gambling and vice interests, wrote a good record.

Straight Ticket, In 1946 California Democrats worked up a "package" slate of left-leaning candidates for state offices, and relatively conservative District Attorney Brown was the candidate for attorney general. "We traveled together and made speeches together." he recalls, "The Republican newspapers wrapped us up in that package and we couldn't get out." Result: a total Democratic loss. Since that day Pat Brown has run alone, lending little or no support to other Democratic nominees-including his current running mate, U.S. Representative Clair Engle, candidate for the Senate against Republican Goodie Knight.

Élected attorney general in 1950, Lawyer Brown was California's only major Democratic officeholder, plainly his party's best vote getter. He worked hard at staying that way, traveling constantly around the state, speaking to every group that would listen, shaking every hand within reach, In 1954 he was the obbyious Democratic choice for Governor, and party leaders begged him to run. Brown to the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant party leaders begged him to run. Brown to run. Brown Kent began sounding Brown out on his 1958 intentions. They talked to him about running against Bill Knowland for the Senate, Brown gave them no answer. They talked to him about running against Goodie Knight for Governor. Brown gave them no answer. He studied innumerable postcard polls, drove Ziffren and Kent to distraction with his indecision, almost worried himself to death.

Fatal Fracas. Then, incredibly, the Republicans made his decision for him: Bill Knowland announced that he was going to quit the Senate, return to California and run for Governor. That meant fellow Republican Goodie Knight was going to be shoved right out of the Governor's chair.

Thus began one of the liveliest party brawls in California Republican history. Knight first threatened to fight Knowland to the finish. Then, under relentless pressure from Knowland friends, including the Los Angeles Times's powerful Publish-

From left: daughters Barbara and Kathleen, Brown Finance Chairman Nat Dumont, mother Ida Brown, wife Bernice, Pat, Son-in-Law Pat Casey, Son-in-Law Joe Kelly, daughter Cynthia Brown Kelly, holding Kathleen Kelly.

er Norman Chandler, Knight gave way, announced that he would run for Knowland's Senate seat. The Knight-Knowland fracas was what Pat Brown had been waiting for; while Bill Knowland and Goodie Knight were exchanging insults, Pat Brown announced his Democratic

candidacy for Governor of California. Throughout the primary campaign, bitter Knight and Knowland forces worked desperately-and successfully-at cutting each other's Republican throats, Bill Knowland terrified his fellow Republicans by coming out foursquare for a right-to-work law, All other major Republican candidates frantically disavowed the Knowland gambit, and organized labor went out against Knowland as never before. But the most lasting effect of the Republican brawl was that it gave the Democrats the chance to attack a man of straightforward ways and impersonal honesty as a ruthless politician who had brutally shoved Goodie Knight aside to satisfy his own consuming ambitions. And who could better save California from such a tyrant than just plain Pat?

On primary day Californians voted by the millions against the brawling Republicans (TIME, June 16). For the first time in the 45-yeart history of California's famed cross-filing primary system, griving handsome pluralities to nearly all griving handsome pluralities to nearly all rail Candidate Engle. Pat Brown, predictably, led the way, walloping Bill Knowland by an astonishing 66; coo votes.

Chonging Gurrents. With such a plurity, many a candidate would sit back on his fat margin, trusting to God, motherhood and still squabbling Republicans to keep him out of trouble. Brown knew better than anyone that post-primary factors would still be working in his favor, e.g., on the November ballot will be a proposition to take tax exemptions away from Roman Catholic and other privately endowed schools; with a huge Cathod were expected against, that proposition.

Catholic Brown can only be a beneficiary. But for all his foibles, Pat Brown has never yet been one to underrate an opponent or to miss the slightest eddy in the political current. For one thing, Knowland, tied closely to his Senate duties until last month, is now stumping California from border to border and just such stumping won him his senatorial seat over big-name Democrat Will Rogers Jr. in 1946. Knowland lacks Pat Brown's charm, but he knows what he thinks and says what he knows (TIME, Jan. 14, 1957)and just such a reputation won him the senatorial nomination on both tickets in 1052, Conceivably, California's independent-minded voters, after a look at both candidates, might see more virtue in the man who can make up his mind as compared with the fellow who wants to please everybody. Moreover, in the primary Pat Brown had been able to retort to Knowland's right-to-work labor cry with his own recession-slanted back-to-work demands, California is now moving toward economic resurgence. More than that, Knowland's labor ideas, plainly stated and clearly understood, seem much more appealing in the light of a potentially dangerous West Coast strike by the cor-

rupt Teamsters Union.

But to overcome his primary setback.

But to overcome his primary setback. Bill Knowland faces a statistically staggering job. To come within 100,000 votes of Brown in November, Knowland must 1) persuade seven of every ten registered Republicans to vote, 2) recapture the 23% of the Republican primary vote he lost to Brown, and 3) increase his 15% slice of the Democratic primary vote to some 25% in November.

Among Friends. That job might seem almost impossible to everyone except dogged Bill Knowland—and worried Pat Brown. Not for one moment since the primary has Brown stopped running. Every mary has Brown stopped running. Every finds little time to spend with his wife Bernice in their pleasant San Francisco home (the Browns have four children, including a son who is studying for the Jesuit priesthood). Indeed, for the first Jesuit priesthood). Indeed, for the first San Francisco. Bernice has recently accompanied him on campaign trips.

One recent day Pat Brown started out from Sacramento to a political conference at Henry Kaiser's Lake Tahoe estate on the California-Nevada line. With him were a TIME correspondent, two aides and Chester Reed, a dedicated retainer who keeps Brown's scrapbooks and drives his stateowned Cadillac. Candidly, refreshingly, Pat Brown told of his life and times. Then, suddenly, he got excited. "Chester!" he cried. "How fast are we going? Why aren't we going faster?" Chester patiently pointed out that a truck was dead ahead. "Oh," said Pat. "Well, pass it when you can." Calmly, he resumed the telling of his life story, Then: "Chester!" Said Chester: "Yes?" Said Pat: "I think you can pass that truck here.'

That night the group stopped at Cal-Neva, a popular gambling resort on the state line. Brown led the way into a swank hotel casino, then pulled up short. The place was swarming-but, tragically, with outstaters who might not recognize Pat Brown. Pat was baffled. He strode back and forth on the edge of the crowd. jaw tight, brow creased, eyes darting from face to face in search of the familiar. Finally he girded himself, walked up to the registration desk to ask if there were any available rooms. The blunt answer: no. Crushed, Pat walked away while his two aides began telling the clerk who he was. Moments later the hotel manager hurried up, full of apologies. The manager immediately began calling people over to meet "the next Governor of California." Pat Brown shook hands, slapped backs, made himself liked. So pleased was he that he later plunged on a dice table to the extent of one silver dollar (he lost, betting on eight the hard way).

Pat Brown was happy. He was among friends. He was being liked. He was just plain Pat, running high, wide and handsome ahead of a wounded but still dangerous Bill Knowland.

FAMILIES

Intruder in the Night

"Such a nice family," decided Staten Island neighbors soon after Dr., and Mrs. Melvin Nimer summer-rented the red brick and grey shingle house at 242 Vanderblit Avenue. Not that neighbors saw resident in surgery at the massive (800-bed) U.S. Public Health Service Hospital hree blocks away, overlooking lower New York Harbor. But vivacious Loujean Nimer, like her husband 3; years old, was tooldling Gregory, 2, and even five-months of the public of

standing over his bed a strange man in overalls and white mask. The boy screamed for his mother; Loujean dashed in from the next bedroom. The stranger wheeled, flicked a knife; Loujean staggered to her bed with wounds in breast and abdomen. Slight (5 ft. 7 in.) Dr. Nimer leaped at the assailant, verstled Beside a telephone the doctor collapsed with chest and abdomen riped.

Beside Loujean's bed was a telephone extension. Clutching her crimsoning nightgown she dialed the operator, gasped: "Please help me! Call the police! We're being murdered here!" Eight-year-old Melvin, swallowing his fright, took the



DR. NIMER, WIFE & CHILDREN
"Please help me, We're being murdered,"

ers came east from Phoenix. Such a nice family,

To Mormons Melvin and Loujean Nimer, there was no finer compliment. Since the autumn day in 1946 when Melvin hurried home from the Navy to Orem, Utah, and married his high school sweetheart, a life had been their goals. Melvin got a pharmacy degree, decided to switch to medicine, went back to medical school at the University of Utah. Loujean helped out their budget by working as a secretary, did her housework nights while Melvin studied and first baby Melvin Ir. slept. After Melvin graduated, the family moved to Seattle where he interned in the Public Health Service Hospital, then his promising \$5,700-a-year surgical post. In Staten Island the Nimers made the first payment on a new five-room, \$18,000 ranch house, excitedly got ready for the big move this week.

Stranger in the Night. Home from a family picnic one day last week, the Nimers turned in early. Waking in the night, Melvin Ir. rubbed open his eyes, saw phone from the trembling hand. Said he, manfully: "Tell the police I'll be waiting downstairs outside for them." Counseled the operator: "No. Stay inside. Stay by your mother."

Lost instruction. The cope found the house unrobbed and untouched, and no sure that a sure the same than the house unrobbed and untouched, and no sure that a sure

The cops scoured Staten Island, picked up suspects, kicked up lawns looking for a knife. They groped for explanations, e.g., maybe the killer was a psychoic from the hospital, checked records, bars, neighbors. But neither dragnet nor theories helped the Nimers. Soon after they were carried to a stand neighbors took the children away, out and neighbors took the children away that the did the control of the co

FOREIGN NEWS

FORMOSA

The Turn of the Screw
After almost a month of excited bay-

ing, the dogs of war subsided into a growl
—still ominous but less noisy.

At midweek, from President Eisenhower's vacation residence in Newport, R.I. U.S. Secretary of State Dulles read off his stern warning to Red China (see Na-TIONAL AFFAIRS). In Moscow the Soviet press blustered that, if the U.S. and Red China came to blows, Russia would help Peking "with everything at its disposal. Peking itself, in a move clearly designed to lend color to future charges of "aggression" by the U.S., proclaimed that henceforth the limit of its territorial waters would be not three but twelve miles. This would mean, if the Reds could make it stick, that all of Ouemov and Matsu would be in Red China's waters.

Already the Communists had established something close to a blockade of Quemoy. When the Chinese Nationalist navy early in the week tried to reinforce and supply the island, small, fast Communist craft drove the bulk of the convoy back to the Pescadores, and U.S. newsmen who succeeded in getting to Quemoy (see below) reported that no significant shipping had reached it since the Communists opened up their artillery assault three weeks ago. Five days later, in response to the Communist blockade, two U.S. heavy cruisers and six U.S. destroyers escorted a pair of Nationalist supply ships to Quemoy's three-mile limit in broad daylight. Said Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek: "Now the problem of keeping the sea lanes open in the Formosa Strait is up to the Seventh Fleet.

Alorm & Excursion. As the screw tightneed, governments around the world registered concern. Overnight, Philippine President Carlos Garcia crated a National Security Council that expressed support for the Oxided that the Philippine Republic itself would go to war only "if the U.S. bases in the Philippines are attacked." Canada's Prime Minister John Diefenbaker suggested that the U.N. take up the dispute—therein the National Philippine in the Council of the Council of the Council of the ing for years for acceptance into the U.N.

Japanese Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama announced that during his imminent visit to the U.S. he would try to win some degree of control over Far East operations of U.S. forces based in Japan. Snapped India's Nehru: "There is no doubt these islands will have to go to China, and this fact should be recognized and acted upon peacefully." The British government, moved by its fisheries "war" with Iceland (see below) to take a stern stand against Peking's new claim to a twelve-mile limit, publicly announced that it "fully shared" U.S. concern over events in the Formosa Strait. But in private, British Foreign Office spokesmen made no bones of their lack of enthusiasm at the prospect of active U.S. participation in defense of the offshore islands.

Time for Reflection. Even as U.S. allies fretted over the risks being run by Washington, Communist China abruptly changed tactics. After an emergency meeting of the Supreme State Council, Peking grandiloquently ordered a "general mobilization" of China's 6co million people "for the struggle against war provocations by the American imperialists." But

simultaneously, Premier Chou En-lai announced that, "to settle the Sino-American dispute in the Taiwan area. The Chinese government is prepared to resume ambassador-level talks [with the U.S.], "Furthermore, added Chou, Peking had "voluntarily" decided to suspend bombardment of the offshore islands "to give Chiang Kai-shek's troops a chance for reflection.

In most capitals Chou's message and the U.S. response evoked sishs of relief. But one stern voice continued to remind the world that if Peking had indeed decided to loosen the screws for the time being, it would surely tighten them again one day. Asked what he thought Red intentions in the Formosa Strait really were, Chiang Kai-shek replied: "Their utimate intention is to seize Taiwan."

Convoy for Quemoy

One marky night last week a Chinese Mationalist convoy steamed west from the Formusa Strait's Pescadores Islands toward the Chine coast. It consisted of a creaking, World War II-type LSM, two two nights in a rows it had turned back in the face of Communist gunfre before accomplishing its mission: delivering supplies and 400 Chinese Nationalist reinforcements to the timed of Quemery of the timed of Quemery of the timed of Quemery or the standard among them Taxx Correspondent III Bell. Bell's report:

By midnight we were approaching the island and could clearly see the air bursts of artillery as Tatan, Little Quemoy and the south shore of Quemoy itself took their nightly lacing. Six miles south of Quemoy's shallow coast we dropped anchor, and three scuttle-nosed landing barges approached LSM 2-q.7 he sea was wicked, and the three landing craft had a hard time coming alongside. The transfer started about 12-30, but by the company of the company of the ananoged to crawl down the nets and jump into the pitching boats. At that moment shooting broke out all around us.

Our coxswain made a quick personal decision to execute the classic naval maneuver known as getting the hell out of here. Our escorts and minesweper broke off and began firing back at the Communist FTs and gunbacts that had ambushed us. Blood-red tracers zipped, skipped and finally floated out like spent skyrocket bursts as they sought targets. Brilliant, diamond-bright air bursts from Communist shore batteries to held the state of the state of

Barbed-Wire Landing. In our landing craft we felt big as a whale. Several times tracers sought us out but did not find us. The battle-wise Chinese cosswain kept his head, stayed out of the line of fire, refused to allow his gunners to fire their two ma-



CHINESE NATIONALIST REINFORCEMENTS ON QUEMOY-BOUND TRANSPORT
The coxswain executed a classic maneuver.

chine guns and give our position away. We were not touched, nor were the two other landing craft. For once the battle broke, it became a fire fight between the attacking Communists and our escorts. The Nationalists later claimed all but one of the attacking PTs and gunboats sunk, but I saw no explosions. One of the Nationalist gunboats got hit and was towed back to the Pescadores lying low in the water. The LSM also turned back, its troops and supplies still on board.

Our landing craft finally ducked clear of the firing and headed into Quemoy's south coast. At 1:30 the bowlip slammed down, revealing a ghostly white beach. Communist shells were pounding over. We ran for it, and came smack up against barbed wire. Ducking into a bunker, we watched the second landing barge glide by like a sea monster. The third landing craft, carrying a group of U.S. military assistance advisory personnel, tore its bottom on an underwater barricade, and the U.S. officers, their gear lost, slogged ashore through neck-deep water.

"Where Is There to Go?" The Ouemoy we saw in the three days and nights before the Chinese Nationalist plane flew us out did not look as though it had been plastered with 140,000 rounds of artillery. Only four shells have hit Ouemoy City. where by day life goes on as usual in narrow streets lined by two-story houses. each with a shop below and family quarters above. You can buy pretty much what you want in Quemoy, although quality is very shabby. Children scurry past, and dogs, pigs, ducks, chickens,

Outside Ouemov City, smaller villages with their gracefully upswept, red tile pagoda roofs show more signs of war. In those parts of the island lying nearest to the Communist guns every other house has been hit. Yet surprisingly few have been demolished. Officially, 6,000 houses have been damaged, 600 totally destroyed, Civilian dead since Aug. 23 now approaches 40. The 53rd General Hospital. glaringly identified by two 40-ft. red crosses painted on the roof, has been repeatedly hit. In the villages of Kuningtou (Horsehead Point), opposite the big Communist port of Amoy, virtually every house has been hit. But the peasants remain, "Where is there to go?" shrugged an old man standing by a blown-out wall. "The shells go everywhere. We leave when we think there is going to be a shelling, but we have to live.

Dignity & Dugouts, Commander of all forces on Quemoy and outlying Nation-alist-held islands is General Hu Lien. whose men threw back 15,000 Communist invaders trying to land on Horsehead Point in October 1949. The general is a man of dignity. Asked if he had any response to Red surrender demands like U.S. General Anthony McAuliffe's World War II "Nuts" to encircling Nazis, he said stiffly: "You forget General McAuliffe was only a brigadier general, and I wear three stars."

His dignity, however, has not kept him from doing a beautiful job of preparing Ouemov against assault, Everywhere on the hilly island guns are dug in with con-



QUEMOY CIVILIANS FILLING SANDBAGS The general scorned a classic retort.

crete and mountains of sandbags. The beaches are all mined, studded with nasty underwater barricades, and zeroed in for defensive fire. Back of every beach is a red-earth cave filled with well-equipped well-trained troops and back of them amid the black boulders that cover Ouemoy's hills are more positions, more troops. Whoever comes at these islands is going to get hurt. But, like any island. Ouemov is vulnerable to blockade. The 44,000 islanders do not even grow enough on their sandy hillsides to feed themselves; food for the 100,000 Nationalist troops on Quemoy must, like their ammunition, be brought in from the outside,

Whispering Nights. At night Quemo and the surrounding islets are blacked out. It is then that life tenses on Quemoy. Normally. Chinese talk at the top of their voices. But on Ouemov Chinese speak in whispers after dark, though the Communists are miles away. Far out toward the China coast lies the outpost of Tatan. with its Nationalist garrison barely three miles from Amoy. The nights I watched. every 15 minutes or so a searchlight on Tatan snapped on and scanned the water for any sign of an assault force setting out from Amov, which lies so close that Tatan's garrison can often smell its cooking odors. When the searchlight switched off, the Red guns would start up again.

ICELAND

The Codfish War

Sweeping through a subarctic fog one morning last week, the Icelandic patrol boats Maria Julia and Thor bore down on a pair of British trawlers that had dropped their nets within seven miles of Iceland's coast, The Icelanders had succeeded in getting nine men aboard the trawler Northern Foam when the British frigate Eastbourne charged at flank speed onto the scene. The nine boarders were quickly subdued, bundled into a motor launch and ferried back to Thor. But Thor's skipper refused to accept them, on grounds that the British had used coercion in removing them from the trawler. Reluctantly, the skipper of the Eastbourne took the Icelanders aboard his own ship-not as prisoners, but as "guests" of the British Admiralty.

Meanwhile, the Maria Julia pulled alongside the trawler Lifeguard with another boarding party ready to leap. But as the two ships tossed and rolled, the Icelandic boat was holed above the waterline by the Lifeguard's hull, and her boarders beaten back by a flourish of British boathooks and axes backed up by the threat of fire hoses primed with steaming

water from the Lifeguard's boilers. When news of this bloodless defeat reached Iceland's capital of Reykjavik. outraged citizens massed before the residence of Britain's Ambassador Andrew G. Gilchrist, began pitching stones and bricks. Inside, Ambassador Gilchrist, a 48-year-old Scot with a Vandyke beard, reacted in the approved pukka sahib tradition. He put on a bagpipe recording to drown out the shouts from the street, and remarked of the mob's marksmanship that "if they were cricket players, they would be better shots.' further daunted the unruly natives by walking his dog at the height of the uproar and coolly staring down the nearest mobsters. "Nothing to it," he remarked casually, returning to his windowshattered residence.

Quarrel with Overtones. These odd encounters were the opening skirmishes in a conflict with deadly serious overtones. Iceland is a NATO member, and the U.S. airbase at Keflavik is a keystone in NATO defense. Yet in their anger at Britain, Icelanders, spurred on by Minister of Fisheries Ludvik Josepsson, a Communist, vere muttering about withdrawing from NATO and closing down the U.S. airfield.

The quarrel grew from Iceland's uni-



lateral decision to extend its territorial waters to a twelve-mile limit and to ban fishing by foreigners within that area escort its trawler fleet with frigates of the content of the co

Trying to avoid a "codfish war" with Iceland, Britain had offered two compromise plans, one based on a six-mile limit the other on a maximum permissible catch for non-Icelandic ships. So far, Iceland had refused to consider either offer, and last week Revkjavik papers were claiming that victory over the British was immi-They warned that the names of British trawlers inside the twelve-mile limit were known, and if ever they had to shelter in Icelandic ports against the savage autumn gales, the captains would be subject to arrest and fines. At week's end the captain of the British frigate Russell charged that the Icelandic patrol boat Aegir had "plainly" tried to ram him, and threatened to blow the Aegir out of the water if the attempt was repeated.

A Question of Size. The Soviet Union, which has offered Iceland a \$8,000,000 credit toward the purchase of new fishing boats built in East Germany, jumped with heavy-footed gife headed "Modern Pirtate," labeled Britain as an "aggressor" who looks at international law "through un barrels." Asked how he could reconcile Britain as a regarder on the second principle of the property o

The U.S., uneasy because Iceland is the only NATO member economically dependent on Russian trade (30% of Iceland's exports go to the U.S.R.; its imports from Russia have more than doubled since 1954), is counseling restraint on both sides. Yet in a showdown, the U.S. must stand with Britain—for to do otherwise would be to cut the ground out from under U.S. rejection of the twelvemile limit now claimed by Red China.

GREAT BRITAIN Notting Hill Nights

Fortnight ago, when Britain suffered its frace riots (Time, Sept. 8), most Britons were inclined to dismiss them as a shocking but temporary aberration. Last week, in shame and humillation, Englishmen learned that racism had become part of the British way of life.

Every night last week-except twice when it rained-the mobs surged through London's seedy Notting Hill and Paddington districts. In Latimer Road, Soapboxer Jeffrey Hamm roared that Fascist Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement had warned five years ago that racial flare-ups would result from the government's "open-door" policy to Negroes from the colonies and Commonwealth. "Deport colored people found guilty of crime!" he shouted. From the crowd of 2,000 teenagers came a hissing, ecstatic "Yesss! A carload of Negroes went slowly by, and 200 screaming Teddy boys peeled off from the crowd, chased after it.

On Ledbury Road, hoodlums worked systematically down the street hurling bricks and milk bottles at every house where Negroes lived. When they reached a Negro bar called the Calypso Club, three Molotov cocktails (bottles filled with gasoline ignited by a wiek) were considered to the control of the control

truncheon-flailing police surged into the mob. Dozens were arrested and police stations stacked up piles of bicycle chains and tire irons, flick knives and nail-studded belts taken from the rioters. "It's become a teen-age sport," said the officer in

charge of West London night operations. The Lesson of Little Rock. Why were they doing it? "I reckon Little Rock learned us a lesson," snarled one Teddy boy, Ranted a black-bearded ex-serviceman: "I'm a nigger hater all right. I happen to love this country of mine . . . Before the war we were supreme beings-30,000 of us kept one-third of the earth's surface in order. We've got to keep the blacks down or they'll take over like Hitler did."* And a Times reporter noted that the hoodlums came from all over London, even from areas where there were no Negroes, "because these stunted, pallid thugs like the chance of violence without danger. Rising Tide. As Commonwealth min-

isters from the West Indies and Africa flew hastily into London to express "grave concern" over the continuing riots, the British government seemed to be more than ever at a loss just what to do about it. Home Secretary R. A. Butler, speaking to a Conservative rally at Saffron Walden, carefully avoided committing himself to anything, "It has always been the right of British citizenship to come in and out of the mother country at will, and it will need considerable force of argument to alter this policy," he said. On the other hand, Butler noted that even "before these incidents we have been reviewing the volume of colored immigration and what happens to those who come here from our Commonwealth countries.

In his hint at the possibility of some kind of restrictions on nonwhite immigration to Britain. Butler was in tune with an increasingly vocal segment of British opinion. The Trades Union Congress (see below) last week condemned any proposal to raise bars against Commonwealth nonwhites and the Labor Party planned to insert an antidiscrimination plank in its next election program. Yet three of London's twelve leading newspapers-the Daily Mail, Daily Mirror and Daily Telegraph-supported restrictions as did a growing number of Tory M.P.s and a few Laborites. And at week's end the Daily Express announced that it had surveyed Britons on the desirability of restriction. The results: 79.1% in favor of restrictions, only 14.2% opposed.

Red Pockets

Beneath the bright white lights of Bournemouth's Pavilsion—more commonby switched on for comedians and jugglers entertaining the sesside resort trade— Britain's trade-union movement showed its age last week. World War II and service in Britain's postwar Labor government have given the brash, rash revolutionaries of yesteryear a more mature sense of responsibility, a new aura of

☼ In Great Britain there are 50 million whites, 200,000 coloreds.





DE GAULLE HAILING HIS NEW CONSTITUTION

Paris Police Beating Back Communist Rioters De Gaulle Hailing
Behind in the battle for propagands, shead in the battle for votes,

middle-class respectability. Less anxious to "nationalize everything," more alert to the Communist menace in their ranks, the leaders of the Trades Union Congress (8,377,325 members in 183 affiliated unions) have moved steadily to the right in recent years. But despite this right turn, some pockets of militant Community.

nism still remain in the movem

Biggest pocket is the Electrical Trades Union, whose 230,334 members are controlled by Communist President Frank Foulkes and Communist General Secretary Frank Haxell. And the opening session of the ooth annual meeting of the T.U.C. last week found the Red electricians in a peculiarly vulnerable position: although 38-year-old E.T.U. Member Leslie Cannon had been elected a delegate to the congress by the union's membership, Frank Foulkes and "Squeaky" Haxell had refused to accredit him because he had quit the Communist Party in disgust over Russian repression of the Hungarian revolution. But when fiercely anti-Communist Labor M.P. Walter Padlev jumped to the rostrum to demand a debate on this piece of party-lining highhandedness, the congress exploded into an angry uproar. With Cannon looking on from the visitors' gallery, Communist Foulkes defiantly proclaimed that it was nobody else's business whom the E.T.U. accredited. "I don't like Walter Padley. shouted Foulkes, "but I don't try to stop his union sending him here.

Ringing his bell for order, T.U.C. President Tom Yates tacily endorsed Foulkes's position, quickly passed on to less controversial issues. But the incident left a bad taste in many a British mouth. Suggesting that the T.U.C. pass a rule banning Reds from office in its affiliated asked: "Way should demoraria trade unionists be expected to put up with Communists as a matter of political course?"

FRANCE

The Uninvited

The time is 6:30 p.m., 88 years to the day after anti-Bonabartists raced through the streets of Paris proclaiming the end of Louis Napoleon's Second Empire and the birth of the Third French Republic, The scene: the Place de la République, in the heart of working-class Paris, where only four months ago a quarter of a million Parisians marched in protest against the death of the Fourth Republic and the return to power of Charles de Gaulle. The occasion; with full pomp and calculated circumstance, De Gaulle has come to the Place de la République to present officially to the French people the proposed new constitution that would make him the super-President of the Fifth Republic. The general stands on a crimson dais be-French Tricolor.

According to the script prepared with lowing care by the men around De Gaulle, the drama unveiled last week in the Place de la République was to be a demonstration of popular affection for De Gaullea stirring show that would prompt Frenchmen everywhere to vote oil in the Sept. 28 referendum on the new constitution. But when the show finally opened, it flopped.

Anticipating trouble with the Communists, who mortally hate and fear De Gaulle and consider the Place de la Republique their own parade ground, the government took such zealous security measures that the ceremony was robbed of all spontaneity and enthusiasm. More than 4,000 police ringed the square; and only about 10,000 Gaulliss with special only about 10,000 Gaulliss with special error parameters of the property of the prope

were less-favored citizens of Paris-some 70,000 of them.

Bolloon & Boots, Before De Gaulle arrived, police and Communist militants were already fighting in the side streets. Unfazed, the general carnestly began to proclaim the virtues of the new constitution, which he declared is suited "to this century and to the people we are." His voice breathing with enviton, De Gaulle voice breathing with enviton, De Gaulle of France, I ask you to answer out." But over De Gaulle's head as he spoke floated a cluster of red, white and blue balloons bearing the single word non.

At speech's end De Gaulle broke into the Marseillaise, and the crowd took up the anthem, Then, apparently troubled by his lack of contact with the audience. De Gaulle descended from the platform. To the consternation of the police protecting him, the general, lost without his glasses, lunged past barriers, mingled with the crowd headed home, stone-hurling Communists, shouting "Fascism Shall Not Pass," clashed with club-wielding police. a fight with the Reds who had helped spoil the Gaullist show, joined in. Angered by the ieers of leftist mobs, one group of Republican Guards in ceremonial tunics, climbed out of their bus and charged-boots clattering, sabers waving, horsetail plumes flying in the breeze.

Drooms v. Voles. Next day, while Paris counted up lis casualties—ten demonstrators and 24 cops injured—intense. ex-Premire Pierre Mendes-France weighted conference jammed with 500 reporters and supporters. But even as Mendes-France was denouncing the proposed constitution as "dangerous to rivil peace and democratiic institutions," word reached Paris that hitherto a leading figure in the Socialist hitherto a leading figure in the Socialist opposition to De Gaulle, had decided to vote yes. With Defferre's announcement, chances that Mendès-France would realize this dream of organizing a powerful, non-Communist front against the De Gaulle constitution all but disappeared. Outmaneuvered though De Gaulle had been in the publicity battle of the Place de la République, he was well ahead—and gaining—in the battle for votes.

FINLAND

Swing to the Right

Riding a back-country protest against memployment and spiraling prices, the Composite emerged from last summer's elections as Finalard's biggest party, holding, so out of 200 parliamentary seats. Last week, after nearly two months of delicate dickering, all but one of Finland's in non-Communist parties banded together to form a government that will give the Communists even less influence over Finnish affairs than they had before their triumph at the polls.

The new Cabinet-the first in more than a year to command a clear majority in Parliament-is headed by 57-year-old Socialist Karl August Fagerholm, a former barber and longtime boss of the Finnish State Alcohol Monopoly. Scarcely had Fagerholm been sworn in when he 1) stepped up negotiations for a \$50 million World Bank loan, and 2) insisted that Moscow call off the projected visit to Finland of Old Bolshevik Otto Kuusinen, Helsinki-born member of the Russian Party Presidium and father of Finnish Communist Party Leader Hertta Kuusinen. From across the Russian border that runs just 40 miles from Helsinki came a growl of disappointment. "Reactionary . . . snapped Moscow's Izvestia. "The most right-wing of all Finnish governments since the war."

WEST GERMANY

Man in a Hurry

As West Germany's Minister of Defense, beety, hard-driving Franz Josef Strauss has been a vigorous foe of Prussisnism. Whenever the officers of West Germany's new, "democratic" army showed any signs of reverting to the autocratic traditions of the Junkers, Bavarin-born Minister Strauss cracked down hard—and thereby won the applause of Pranz Josef Strauss was learning fright of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Compan

The trouble began when Strauss, on his way to an appointment with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, decided to use a short cut—a small, one-way alley officially reserved for der Alte himself but informally open to any of his ministers. When Bonn Traffic Officer Siegfried Hahlbohm, 24, failed to give Strauss's car an immediate signal into the arrange of the signal into the strauss's car an immediate signal into the driver, Leonhard Käiser, to go abend anyway. Kaiser did so, thereby forcing the conductor of an oncoming trolley car on the main thoroughfare to slam

on his emergency brake. As Strauss's grey BMW sedan screeched off toward the chancellery, Good Cop Hahlbohm dutifully noted down its license number.

His meeting with Adenauer ended, Strauss shot out of the chancellery again, pulled up beside Hahlbohm's pedestal, "Give me your name," growled Franz Josef, "I shall see to it that you disappear from this corner." True to his threat, Strauss promptly fired off a pair of angry letters—one to the chief of Bonn's traffic police, another to the interior ministry of the state of North Roine-Wesphalla. In a check on Driver Kaiser, turned up the fact that he had a record of five arrests



POLICEMAN HAHLBOHM Now the minister obeys.

on charges ranging from speeding to driving without a license. And from the West German policemen's union came an irate demand that Strauss be charged with an attempt to exert improper influence.

At week's end Policeman Hahlbohm was still at his accustomed post, gracefully accepting the bouquets, bottles of brandy and cheers proffered him by passing motorists. As for Franz Josef Strauss, he was still exercising the informal privilege of using the chancellery alley—but only, noted Bonn police headquarters, "after the proper signal from the policeman on duty."

ITALY

Improving on Trajan
In the 2nd century A.D., the Emperor

Trajan startled Rome's housewives by introducing the revolutionary idea of the covered market. It seemed the last word in shopping, and for the next 18 centuries it was the last word—in Italy. Every

weekday morning for those 1,800-odd years, the Italian housewife (or her maid) set out on the same ritualistic, timeconsuming round.

consuming found.

For chicken and eggs she went to one
For chicken and eggs she went to one
For chicken and eggs she wonder. She
could not huy pork where she bought yeal,
If she wanted sususges, she could not expect to find eggs at a nearby counter. Altier both industries became state monopolies, she had to go to the neighborhood
to be she had to go to the neighborhood
to visit up to a dozen different shops to
to yiest up to a dozen different shops to
to yiest could have shopling for food
alone took anything up to four hours.
Most shoppers and most shopkeepers
Most shoppers and most shopkeepers

still hew to this ancient system, but a rapidly increasing number of Italian housewives have allowed themselves to be liberated. The liberator: the American-

style supermarket.

Rockefeller Revolution, Italians said the supermarket could never succeed, and for long years the arguments sounded convincing; the housewife would never surrender the personal pleasure of bargaining down prices with the neighborhood shopkeeper, maids would not forego their leisurely gossip sessions in the marketplace, clerks and customers would steal the counters bare (as they did in a smallscale experiment with a self-service store in Milan in 1949). But after Romans stampeded the big U.S. supermarket set up under the direction of Grand Union's President Lansing P. Shield at an international food congress in Rome in 1956, enterprising Italians and American businessmen decided the time had come to improve on Trajan.

Today Milan and Rome between them boast eight supermarkets. Biggest operators: the Italian-owned Supermercato S.p.A., and the fast-growing Supermarkets Italiani (majority owner: Nelson Rockefeller's International Basic Economy Co.). Up to 10,000 customers a day in the two cities revel in the choice of up to 1,800 separate items ranging from insecticide to canned swallow's nests, from canned Malayan pineapples to frozen pizzas and spaghetti in plastic bags. Increasingly, middle-class housewives leave their maids at home (thus ending the maids' expected rake-off on the week's shopping money), personally wheel their market carts in airconditioned luxury past shelves labeled in English "roast chicken" (which presumably sounds more exotic than pollo arrosto). Tommy-gun-toting guards accompany the cashiers to the company's central office with the day's take; the supermarkets' loss from theft is less than 1%.

Bether than Beynner. For the ordinary Italian family the supermarket still has drawbacks. Unlike the small shops, the supermarkets do not give credit or make supermarkets do not give credit or make cannot afford imported foods, cannot take home much food on a motor scooter, and do not have a refrigerator to store the food at home. Nonetheless, shopkeepers food at home. Nonetheless, shopkeepers their business is down at hird. Even Communist housewires have ignored the Red



The original of Picasso's "Girl before a Mirror" hangs in the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

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RUSSIA

complaint that "Rockefeller is strangling the food merchants."

Last week, as he contemplated licensing still another supermercial over the protests of the Reds and the merchants, Milan's Mayor Virgilio Ferrari said; "It doesn't matter to me that those whom people call supercapitalists are running this business. What matters is that people pay less." (Supermarket prices average about 10% below those in the shops.) From a Milan bousewife came even more From a Milan bousewife came even more thin to the supermarket more than seeing Yul Brymner in the movies."

Drip, Drip, Drip

When Joseph Stalin purged his fose within the Soviet hierarchy, he put them away with historic callousness; most of them were summarily shot. This precedent is still honored on occasion in stelle ite nations such as Rumania, which, in the course of its current purge of "revisionists," recently executed eight citizens of Hungarian ancestry accused of "separatist plotting." But in Russia itself, Nikita Khrushchev, with a little more refinement, generally sparse the lives of

the men he purges, subjects them instead to a Muscovite version of the Chinese water torture.

The case of Nikolai Bulganin:

Feb. 8, 1955—Named Premier of Russia after long years of service as a commissar and then a marshal whose main job was to ensure party control of the army. Became the lesser half of the traveling team of B. and K. in glad-handing tours to Red China, India and Britain.

March 27, 1958—Kicked out as Premier after siding with Molotov against Khrushchev in a Central Committee showdown. Four days later appointed

RUSSIA REVISITED

The People Begin to Speak

Before he joined Thux, Philadelphia-born John Scott worked as a master welder at Magnitogorsk in the Urals, attended a Soviet engineering school, married a Russian mathematics teacher. In 1941, two weeks before the Nazi invasion, the Russians ejected Author-Journalist Scott (for reporting friction between the two countries). Last week, after winding up his first visit to Russia in 77 years, Scott worke:

OR ten days I walked and rode around Moscow from the stem to stem, down into the Metro (there are now near-stem to stem, down into the Metro (there are now near-stem) to postations), out into the parks, up into the private part-timents of did friends—engineres, professional people, several Russian journalists. There was no case when anyone I triefle to see red. The stem stem to see the stem to see the state of the state o

Foreigners, particularly diplomats and newsmen, are still under a good bit of surveillance, uniformed police in front of their houses, and tails on most embassy cars. But the tourists, and there were about 10,000 of them in the U.S.S.R. at the time, seemed free to do anything they wanted to, including standing in the lobby of the Moskvat Hotel as one American airl did, waving a \$20 bill unit someone came; are rate is four to the dollar; tourists set ten at the bank.)

Personally, I made no attempt not to look like a foreigner and was approached a score of times on the street, often near the big hotels that all have uniformed militiamen starding outside them. Sometimes people just wanted to talk, wanted them for; all said they were buying them for "friends"—perhaps Soviet touriest, of whom hundreds are currently loose in groups in Europe.) Sometimes teen-agers wanted to exchange Soviet entonists, of whom hundreds are currently loose in groups in Europe.) Sometimes teen-agers wanted to exchange Soviet entonism, officers pips, even marted to exchange Soviet entonism, officers pips, even to them to Russian, some of the start of

First impression is this: the Soviet Union is still a shoddy, grim, rude place. Stores and public transportation are badly crowded; the new buildings are poor in quality, as is most clothing; service is slow even in the National, overlooking the Kremlin, which is Moscow's best hotel; the faces on the street are unsmilling, preoccupied, severe.

On the other hand, things are vastly improved in many ways. Most important in human terms is that people are no longer scared to death. Second, they are getting enough to eat. Not that you would have any fun with the meals eaten be even unpor-class Russians. But they have plenty of

healthy food—bread, meat, vegetables, even fruits and delicacies at prices which people can afford. People are much better dressed. I saw not a single pair of the crude bast sandals, visible everywhere 20 years ago. The clothes chiefly lack elegance and charm, but in most cases they are sturled by Housing, though still bad, is better than it was. Moscow's 5,000,000 people mostly have elementary privacy, in Russian terms, i.e., not more than one family to a room.

In short, things are still grim compared to the West, but compared to Russia itself, they are better than they have ever been. And now that their elementary material wants are fairly well satisfied, many Russians are demanding improvement in other fields—they want more freedom. They want in the property of the satisfied of the satisfied of the right to go to church if they chose and to discuss political matters without looking over their shoulders. They want to be told the truth about their government and its operations.

These desires are being satisfied more each year. I went to several churches on Sunday, and all were jammed. Outside the Baptist Church, a hundred or so people were standing in the sun, greeting each other, discussing the sermon—and other matters, include such serious control of the discussing the sermon—and other matters, include such serious discussing the sermon—and other matters, include such serious discussion of the serious discussion discussion disc

My visit to Riga was interesting in this respect. There, the Russians complain that the Latvians are "discriminating against us." The Latvian language is replacing Russian in many educational institutions and in some state organizations. Result: some Russians are leaving. In Estonia I was told the process is more noticeable; Estonians refuse to speak Russian and turn their backs on the Russians in stores. And the Russians are taking it.

Of course, the Soviet Union is still a dictatorship. But the people are freer now than they were last year, and many of them told me they expected that soon there would be opposition newspapers and groups. You did not find an opinion like that before the war.

Will the government be able to keep the population directed toward Communism? This is a major unanswered question. Ordinary Russians show signs of a to-hell-with Communism, give-us-more-consumer-goods attitude that the government cannot ignore, and even of old-style Midwestern isolationist resentment against Sovier "sjewaways" to China and India. But in any case, we must face this generaltation: any changes in the Soviet Union within the next few years will be within the Soviet system and not against it. The Soviet people do not want to be liberated. chairman of the Soviet State Bank. June 13—At a Moscow reception, when asked what became of Bulgy, Khrushchev says, "You can buy a bouquet of flowers and visit Bulganin in a hospital," Aug. 15—Loses iob at State Bank.

named chairman of the Economic Council of Stravropol in the Caucasus.

Last week-Booted out of the Soviet Communist Party Presidium.

SOUTH AFRICA God's Man

In roaring chorus, the 173 Afrikaner Nationalists gathered in the shuttered caucus room broke into the old Dutch hymn. Let God's Blessings on Him Fall. Then the paneled teakwood doors swung open, and out into the early spring sunshine of Cape Town strode the man they had just elected Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa to succeed the late Johannes Strijdom. White-haired, pinkcheeked Dr. Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd (pronounced Fair Voort) looked more like an off-duty Santa Claus than a hardfisted authoritarian. Yet in his eight years as Minister of Native Affairs, he had proved himself pre-eminent among all the racists crowding the South African stage.

In a nationwide radio address, Verwoerd pulled no punches, promising 1) an eventual South African republic and 2) has eachevement of strict racial paperheid, An active member of the Dutch Reformed Church, he identified his selection as active member of the Dutch Reformed Church, he identified his selection as citied who should assume the leadership of the government in this new period of the fig. of the people of South Africa."

The Servant Problem. The nation's 10 million nonwhites and many of its 3,000,000 whites were not so sure about all this, "A disaster," said an opposition newspaper, the Cape Times, of Verwoerd's appointment, and in the black slum townships ringing the South African cities, the reaction ranged from explosive resentment to dismay. Yet Hendrik Verwoerd is no simple. Kaffir-bashing white supremacist. Born in The Netherlands, he was brought to South Africa as an infant by his grocer father. A fiery Nationalist from the start, he graduated from the Afrikaans-speaking Stellenbosch University, continued his studies in Germany, Returning to South Africa as a professor in 1927, he married lively Betsy Schoombee, who boasts that none of their seven children was ever bathed or put to bed by a native servant.

Verwoerd's newspaper, Die Trousseller, triumphantly headlinde every Nasi victory in World War II, railed againat "British Jewish liberalism." When he was necused of being a Nazi sympathizer, Verwoerd sued for libel. But the judge ruled that Editor Verwoerd "did support Nazi propaganda; he did make his newspaper a tool of the Nazis in South Africa, and he knew it."

The Lion & the Elephant. As Minister of Native Affairs, Verwoerd palavered endlessly with tribal chiefs, endlessly exhorted the Africans: "We should live



HENDRIK VERWOERD & WIFE
Pre-eminent among the racists.

apart, as the lion and the elephant live apart." But for all his determination to drive the blacks into "native reserves, Verwoerd spent more money on them than had any other Minister of Native Affairs. The number of native children in school has almost doubled since 1953. Verwoerd boasts that South Africa spends \$8.61 yearly per capita on native health and education, compared with \$1.30 in the Belgian Congo and 3¢ in India. He was quick to add, however, that he was not a Kaffirboetie ("nigger lover") because he spent money on African welfare. In fact, he declared, he was building much cheaper houses than preceding administrations.

Under Verword, South Africa will continue to stand alone on its continent as the only nation or colony that does not offer even a pretense of democratic rights to the continue of the continue of the conmains supremely consident that his is the mains supremely consident that his is the only way to keep whites in Africa from drowning in a black sea. "In South Africa," he proclaimed last week," we are being carried forward as never before by the overwhelming current of inspired napeople. There are forces that are unconquerable. This is one of them."

SOUTH PACIFIC The Reef at Rakahanga

In the dark of a windy evening last week a waterlogged raft driftled with the waves of the South Pacific, as it had for four months past. The deck was awash in 3 ft. of water; to the roof of the decks men, Eric de Bisschop and his four-man crew. Ahead of them lay the foam-edged sickle of the reef of Rakahanga in the northern Cook Islands. They had already missed landfalls at the Tummotts, at no option but to shoot the reef at Rakahanga in the hope of reaching the calm

lagoon and the fresh water and food that lay beyond it.

Connibols & Curry, For 66-year-old Eric de Bisschop, skipper of the raft Tabrid bis Noi II, it was a familiar gamble. All his days he had given odds to death and won. Born near the French seaport of Calais, the son of a wealthy and aristocratic family. De Bisschop at 14 ran away from a Jesuit seminary, signed no as cabin boy on a sailing ship that beat its waw around Cape Horn.

After World War I, during which he served as one of the first pilots in the French naval air force, De Bisschop chartered a merchant ship and set out again on his wanderings. When his vessel foundered in a storm off the Azores, he went to China, became chief of the security guards in the French concession at Hankow in the 1920s. There he teamed up with another French adventurer, Jean Tatibouet. Together De Bisschop and Tatibouet built a Chinese junk and for two years cruised the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They lived eight months among Papuan cannibals, were briefly jailed as suspected spies in the Japanese-held Marshall Islands. It was only days after they put to sea again that they discovered the Japanese had punctured all their cans of food in a search for contraband. Heaving the rotting food overboard, they lived for a month on a few fish and a soup made of axle grease, curry powder and water. When they finally staggered ashore at Molokai, their delirium and rayaged appearance sent the lepers of Father Damien's colony fleeing in terror.

Down the Goronne. As soon as they were out of the hospital, the two men built an outrigger canoe, sailed it from Honolulu to the French Riviera in 250 days. In France De Bisschop drifted down the Garonne River on a Polynesian raft and out into the Atlantic, where, off the Canary Islands, his unwieldy craft was rammed and sunk by a Spanish fishing boat.

For a while De Bisschop settled down to the quiet life as French consul in Honolulu, But Thor Heverdahl's exploit in sailing Kon-Tiki from Peru to Tahiti set him off again. Determined to reverse Heverdahl's course, De Bisschop pushed off from Tahiti on a similar raft, traveled 5.000 miles, only to have the raft break up under him in a tremendous gale 840 miles from the coast of Chile, Besides the adventure of it, De Bisschop hoped to prove that Polynesian seafarers had colonized all the Pacific from Indonesia to South America. Last April he left Peru aboard a new raft bound for Tahiti, but wind, wave and current carried him far north until last week he and his crew faced the reef at Rakahanga.

The raft came in on the long, swelling rollers, struck heavily on the razor-sharp coral, broke up in a jumble of logs and loose gear. The four others were flung free, but De Bisschop, trapped in the werekage, was shammered again and again on the brutal reef. When the survivors struggled above and got help from the dead of his injuries, had gambled once too often.

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THE HEMISPHERE

CHILE Strength for the Shoestring

For the first time in 20 years, Chileans last week elected an out-and-out conservative as their President. He is Jorge Alessandri, 62, an austere businessman with an enlightened touch and a man who counts himself a friend of the U.S. Alessandri's victory over the second-place candidate, Socialist Salvador Allende, was



PRESIDENT-ELECT ALESSANDRI For a weak economy, a strong will.

a close (387,292 votes to 352,915) but clear triumph of the conservative right over the Red-lining left. The defeated Allende was backed by Chile's newly legalized Communists. They were not enough to elect him for the next six years.

Poverty Ticket. Behind him, Alessandri left three other also-rans, who had little chance. All told, they polled only 40% of the total 1,227,575 vote. Chile's staggering economy provides the kind of black-and-white issues that favored Conservative Alessandri and Socialist Allende, Though outgoing President Carlos Ibáñez struggled to hold the shoestring republic's fraved economy together, he leaves 170-, coo unemployed out of a 2,000,000-man labor force, 1,000,000 homeless, a 10% slump in industrial production, an external debt of \$718 million. Defeated Socialist Allende missed not a drumbeat. He promised welfare statism for all and an escape from "foreign capitalistic imperialism" into the never-never land of steak and wine that trade behind the Iron Curtain would bring.

Businessman Alessandri offers Chile no such paradise. He believes in close economic ties with the West, a soundly managed private enterprise at home. He expects to run a strong government, one that will press for much-needed increases in production per worker without an inflationary jack-up in wages. One of his first goals is to reform the costly, featherbedding social-security system. And he also hopes to save some of Chile's vital copper income produced in times of high prices to tide the country over inevitable slumps in world copper markets.

No-Nonsense World. The program is a tough one for any nation to follow, especially in Latin America, But Alessan dri's credentials are convincing. A son of Chile's late great "Lion of Tarapacá," three-time President Arturo Alessandri he grew up in a world of hardheaded business. He took over Chile's paper monopoly, ran it on the no-nonsense theory that what is good for the company is bound to be good for the workers, made both himself and his employees prosperous. Aside from a term as a Santiago Congressman when he was 30 and a dutiful stint as Finance Minister in 1947-50, he steered clear of politics until last year, when he became convinced that Chile had to be saved from politicians. Businesslike as ever, he ran for a Santiago Senate seat, won it.

With four candidates splitting the vote as they did last week, there was no chance that Alessandri could poll more than 50% of the vote, as required by the constitution. Congress will have to choose between him and Runner-Up Allende within 50 days. But the voters clearly chose Businessman Alessandri, and Congress traditionally backs the people's choice.

MEXICO

State of the Nation

For the sixth and final time, Mexico's outgoing President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines draped the red, white and green sash of office across his shirt front, climbed aboard the ceremonial Packard and drove past cheering thousands to the Chamber of Deputies, Across the nation Mexicans gathered around television sets, radios, and street-corner loudspeakers for the last state of the nation address from a man whose honest, middle-roading administration had served the country well. "In each chapter," said Ruiz Cortines proudly, "the country will find a résumé of what the Mexican people have accom-

When he took over, Ruiz Cortines inherited a Mexico racked by corruption and given to grandiose projects that gobbled up as much as 40% of the annual budget, Now, the President was leaving a nation troubled by labor strife, including new riots this week that injured scores. But it was also a country that had taken some giant strides in the past six years, despite the fact that Mexico in 1958 felt the pinch of recession north of the Rio Grande. Mileposts:

Gross national product in 1957 was \$8,2 billion, up 10% from the previous year. Cost of living grew along with it, but wages more than kept up (see chart).

¶ Gold and dollar reserves slipped \$28 million from the 1956 level, but the money went for vital purchases: U.S. corn to offset the effects of a drought and refined petroleum products.

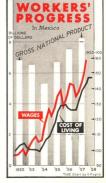
Industrial production climbed 8%, agricultural production 6%.

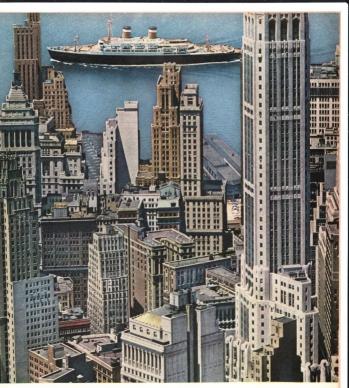
¶ National investments amounted to \$1.2 billion, said Ruiz Cortines, while private investments were \$800 million. The President's figures were slightly exaggerated. (More realistic estimates: \$1 billion and

For the future, Ruiz Cortines passed on one short rule to guide his successors: "What is necessary must be made possible." Then he added an important corollary: "But every demand that ignores reality deserves oblivion.

THE AMERICAS The Food Finders

On a 1,200-acre plot dotted with ten brick buildings a few miles outside Bogotá is a privately operated project that one American diplomat calls "the most outstanding example of technical assist-ance in South America." There last week five grain specialists, with their assistants, painstakingly harvested and examined 30,000 different wheat strains from Canada, Russia, the U.S., Germany, Brazil, Britain, Chile, Mexico, India, while other workers planted experimental fields containing thousands more for harvest and research next year. Some day soon the scientists of Tibaitatá Experiment Station hope to find the strains that best combine vield, taste, nutritional quality,





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Among airlines first to offer Convair 880 Jet-Liner service will be TWA, DELTA, TRANSCONTINENTAL (Argentina), REAL-AEROVIAS (Brazil)

disease and insect resistance. When they do, one of a dozen programs to help Colombian agriculture will have paid off.

Loud & Esperts. The wave foregan in 1950 in asswer to a request from the Colombian government to the well-endowed (\$500 million) Rockefeller Foundation, headquartered in Manhattan: would it help find "ways to provide the people of Colombia with more and better food as economically as possible?" The foundation sent in experts, the Colombian government handed over top-grade land and the search started. At first Thaitati concentrated on wheat and corn, has since crops, barley, farm administration, patholgev, entomology, animal husbandry.

The hunger fighters have already discovered seed strains that offer a vast improvement over what Colombian farmers have planted for years barley that yields 37 bu, per acre instead of the usual 24, wheat that yields 56 bu, instead of 29 and matures three to four weeks earlier, thus allowing two crops yearly. This allowing two crops yearly. This that the prince you but per acre, a hybrid com

that yields as much as 127 bu.
Study & Llonos. The joint Colombia-Rockefeller project, directed by 16 Ph.D.s.
has also produced a bumper crop of trained scientific personnel. The U.S. special scientific personnel. The U.S. special scientific personnel. The U.S. special scientific personnel that the project scientists are usually sent to the U.S. on fellowships to to date: about \$\pi_2\$ million, of which the project scientists are usually sent to the U.S. on fellowships to to date: about \$\pi_2\$ million, of which the project scientists are usually sent to the U.S. on the project scientists are usually sent to the U.S. on fellowships to to date: about \$\pi_2\$ million, of Which the project scientists are usually scientists.

The two partners will spend millions more before they are through. Thaintai's biggest search is to discover ways to biggest search is to discover ways to the search flash-dooded llanos, barren plains that comprise 60% of Combuis's land, blosse only 3% of its population. It is a search that not only Colombia's land, blosse only 3% of its population but all South America watches with mounting interest. With its population the year soon Lain America will be second only to Asia in numbers, and in desperate need of productive land.

Ten Million Protestants

'The Catholic Church relies principally on tradition and takes it for granted that children of Catholic parents will be good Catholics. Protestant evangelists are more aggressive: they go out and try to reach people who have lost contact with their church." The speaker was Buenos Aires Methodist Bishop Sante Uberto Barbieri, and as he spoke last week, some 22,000 Protestants-laymen and women as well as ordained ministers-were busily evangelizing Latin America in a Protestant movement that is reaching major proportions. Protestant missionaries face the spears of Ecuador's Auca Indians; they educate-and influence-Catholic children squeezed from parochial schools by the continent-wide shortage of classrooms; they befriend the thousands of bewildered



MISSIONARY AT WORK
Airplanes, radios, Bibles and zeal,

European and Asian immigrants who arrive each year only to run up against the language-barricaded snobbery of many Latins.

In a hemisphere where better than 90% of the people in almost every mainland country are baptized Catholics, the number of Protestant converts has jumped into the millions. Bishop Barbieri estimates a Protestant church membership of 5,000,000, a total Protestant community of 10 million, including all children, teenagers and others who for one reason or another have not formally announced their Protestantism. Brazil alone, says the bishop, has a community of 4,000,000 Protestants. Even by Catholic computation, the figure last year was 4.825.000 for South America, and Catholics admit that the totals are growing by leaps and bounds.

The heavy Protestant invasion is partly due to the fact that the Far East, long a prime missionary target, has been largely closed by war or Communism for the past two decades. But it is not the only reason, While there are five times as many Catholic priests, nuns and brothers in Latin America as there are Protestant churchmen and women, the Catholics must tend their already established flocks, while Protestants can put more time and money into missionary work. Protestant missionaries supply remote outposts with their own airlines (Time, Jan. 6), run their own radio networks, gave away free nearly 5,000,000 Spanish- and Portugueselanguage Protestant Bibles in 1056 alone.

So rapidly is Protestantism spreading that the Vatican has paid it the compliment of being seriously concerned. Pope Plus lists "four mortal perils" that are threatening the Catholic Church in Latin America. Among them, "Protestant invasion" ranked high.*

* The other mortal perils: Communism, secularism and "a disquieting spiritism."

CANADA

Atoms for the Arctic

Long before Canada's Prime Minister found a symbol of the nation's undeveloped wealth and might in the frozen north, mineral hunters and military men sought ways to pry open the Arctic kingdom's icebound riches. Last week from Ottawa came signs that the golden key has at last been found. It is nuclear power.

Word leaked out that the Department of Transport has a well-advanced plan to build the free world's first atomdriven icebreaker. To displace 7.000 tons. the craft will have almost twice the power of a diesel-engined vessel, probably cost around \$40 million, three times more than Canada's diesel-powered icebreaker Labrador. To build the new ship. Canada will need help from the U.S., but since a Canadian icebreaker would be a major addition to joint U.S.-Canadian forces in the Arctic, Canadian planners expect Washington to give all technical assistance-and a hearty Godspeed. Most likely builder of the propulsion reactor: Hamilton's Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., whose U.S. parent company built the Nautilus' reactor.

When it slides down the ways, Canada's icebreaker will go a long way toward opening up previously inaccessible seas, will lengthen the navigation season in relatively mild northern waters by weeks -or months. Capable of crunching through 8-ft, ice floes, cruising for a solid year without refueling, it will be able to chart unexplored Arctic shore lines and ocean depths, dump supplies and heavy equipment on islands previously supplied by air alone, serve as a base for weather observations beyond present navigation limits, Said Northern Affairs Minister Alvin Hamilton last week: "No single project could do so much for the north.

The Biggest Gas Well

The world's biggest gas well blew in, and it was enough to wow even the mollast of engineer—This is one helluva blast of engineer—This is one helluva Drilled by Shell Oil Co. of Canada, Ltd. and the British American Oil Co, Ltd., in the muskeg 150 miles northwest of Edmonton, Alta, it roared in with a fabulous open-flow potential of 1.5 billion cut, fi. per day. Its closest competitor is a 500 million-cut-fit well owned by Phillips Petroleum Co. in Pecros County, Texas, and the nearest thing Canada has seen for an well with a flow of 250 million cut. fi. can well with a flow of 250 million cut. fi.

Announced last week, Canada's record breaker took eight months to drill, augers down more than 12,000 ft, through a thick cap of Devonian rock. The gas-hearing section is 551 ft, thick, which indicates a reservoir of major proportions and almost an embarrassment of riches for Canada Before the find, estimated Alberta natural Before the find, estimated Alberta natural which must now be revised upward. The new well alone could supply all the gas the new Trans-Canada pipeline can pump when it goes into operation late this year.

PEOPLE

There was one space left on the Lake Como ferry at Gravedona, Italy, and a little blue Fiat slipped into it. But that left the vacationing Sheik of Kuwait in an awkward fix; his three-car caravan (including one blue Cadillac, one black Cadillac) was only two-thirds afloat, No smalltime bey-decker, His Highness Sir Abdullah as Salim as Sabah quickly offered the ferryboat captain \$16 to unload the latecomer and make room for the royal limousine. The Milanese tourist in the Fiat bid \$32 to preserve the status quo. The Sheik bid \$160. The Italian raised him \$160, promised the captain \$320. Chips cascading from his shoulders. Abdullah said \$1,600. But the ferryman thought that was not a fair sheik, refused to switch cars at any price. His Highness' motorcar had to queue, wait.

Chopping away with the matched set of woods and irons given to him last year by Fellow Golfer Ike Eisenhower, Japans' Premier Nobusuke Kishi niished well out of the yen in a Foreign Office-Foreign Diplomatic Corps tournament. With an old amateur's studied, off-day melan-choly, Kishi brooded: "I just could not get going." With pro shop objectivity, the manager of the Sengokuhara Golf Course said: "Kishi seemed to be in his usual form."

In fragile health but still painting, Primitivist **Grandma Moses** passed a quiet 98th birthday at Eagle Bridge, N.Y.

British Mystery Writer Agatha Christie, 66, chugged up the sheer Acropolis, posed—looking not unlike her own fictional Miss Marple with bumbershoot and



Mystery Writer Christie Bumbershoot in Athens.

catchall—beneath the world's most spinetingling marble slab: the entablature of the Parthenon.

A deadly wing shot and holder of his country's record for the largest tuna ever caught in Spanish waters, sportive Generalissimo Froncisco Fronco took to sea off the Galician coast near La Coruña in his harpoon-equipped yacht Azor, landed the ultimate prize in marine angling. The Jefe's catch: a 23-ton, 46-ft. sperm whale.

The superintendent of a private, exclusive Stockholm school announced the appointment of a new gymnastics teacher at \$9.56 a year; Sweden's tall, trim Princess Birgitta, 21. Tumbling among



PRINCESS BIRGITTA Gymnastics in Stockholm.

her first pupils will be Crown Prince Carl Gustaf Folke Hubertus, 12, her brother.

In Hollywood, where no approaching stork goes long undetected by the heir-spotting magpies, Actor Paul Newmon and his Oscar-winning wife Joanne Woodward (The Three Faces of Eve) and arrive is accommended in was true: face number three will arrive in April.

Entering Valley Forge Military Academy at Wayne, Pa., Plebe Simeon Rylski, 21, turned out for the 6 a.m. reveille, swept under his bunk, stood inspection, asked no special regard as Simeon II, exiled King of Bulgaria.

A British tourist from flopping hat brim to suède shoes, Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd—hung with beach robe,



Foreign Secretary Lloyd Goggles in Spain.

towel, goggles, slippers and a florid sports shirt—headed for the beach on Spain's Costa Brava.

In her house on Manhattan's unprepossessing West 103rd Street, Mrs. Fred Townley answered the telephone, gave up a small chunk of hard-won anonymity. Married for 25 years to a law-trained businessman, Miss America of 1922 and 1923-the only double winner of the contest-told Gossipist Earl Wilson that she was less than keen about a free trip to this year's rite at Atlantic City (see Show BUSINESS). Explained the former Mary Campbell: "I got so tired of the publicity I didn't ever want to hear about Miss America again." Pressed for her life story, the onetime Miss Ohio said: "I was pretty naive when I was starting, Mercy, I was, after all, only 15. I came home and told my mother, 'I was chosen Miss Columbus, and they said it's because of my figure. Mother, what's a figure?' My mother said, 'It's none of your business.

In CineMerlin Alfred Hitchcock's next motion picture, Actress Jessie Royce Landis plays a mother's role. The son: Cary Grant, who was a ten-month-old baby named Archie Leach when Jessie Royce was born on Nov. 25, 1904.

Arriving at Geneva's Hötel du Rhône aon of a U.S. congressional delegation to the atoms-for-peace conference (see SCENCE). New York's Representative Ludwig feller checked in minutes after Physicist Edword Teller—developer of the hydrogen bomb and no kin to Ludwig —checked out. Before long, people were asking the lawmaker some pretty steep questions. "Dr. Teller," someone inquired (and the title was right, too, because Congressman Teller is a J.S.D.). "How do you



He is your baby—already different from all the rest. And as you stand there, you wonder how you can express the love, the tenderness you feel toward this brand-new life. Toys and clothes somehow are not enough. You want, most of all, to give him a head start in life.

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ordinary Lathers can' hold pencil up. Often le your whiskers droop, too So razor snags, pulls -

NOXZEMA LATHER holds up whiskers as it does this pencil. Extra-rich. No skin irritation—even when you shave close.

transfer magnetohydrodynamic motion to plasma particles without energy depreciation?" Glibly shaking off the fallout, Democrat Teller summoned counterploys learned on Capitol Hill—e.g., "The matter requires further study."

Married four years to Cineman's Man John Wayne, Peruvian-born Pilar Pallette was hunting around for own apartment. "Unfortunately," she said last week, "business is sometimes more important to a man than his wife."

Answering a dusty question, Adloi Stevenson told reporters in Paris, "I shall not seek the nomination," then followed up the old response with a parable. Holocaust had obliterated life on earth, Adlai recounted, leaving one shook-up gorlia. Wandering hungrily on the shook-up gorlia. Wandering hungrily on the care. Care. In the care was a beautiful lady sorilla, who purred: "We are the only two living beings on earth." "Lady," said the tirred male, "have you got anything to ear?" From deep in the care the lady early "form deep in the care the lady "Oh, Inord," meaned the first gorilla, "let's not sait that again."

Dispatching his personal barber, Britain's Admiral of the Fleet Louis F.A.V.N. Mountbotten, first Earl Mountbatten of Burma, put down a kinky situation. Crisis: the hair on the new wax Mountbatten at London's famed Madame Tussaud's museum was far too curly. The barber slicked down all but a single, suavely undulant wave.

Addressing a schoolteachers' meeting in Baltimore, Johns Hopkins' President Milton, Einenhouse' (Traus, Sept. 8) and that one reason U.S. educational standards are uncomfortably low is that some schools teach too much. Wee know colleges that teach from 3,000 to 4,000 courses,' he explained. Higher educational institutions should "cut the number of courses in half and concentrate on those they do with distinction. No college can be all things to all people."

Bertrand Russell was fit to be tied. "British authorities," he wrote to the Times of London, had committed a "gross discourtesy" by "subjecting a man of great intellectual eminence to insult at the hands of ignorant officials." The man: U.S. Nobel Prizewinning Chemist Linus Pauling, a colleague of Philosopher Russell in opposition to nuclear bomb tests. The Home Office-which considers that visitor non grata who takes part in meetings against government policy-had refused Pauling permission to stay in England- past Sept. 16, precluding his appearance before a meeting of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. What's more, said Russell, authorities at the airport had accused Pauling of lying when he claimed that he had an invitation in his baggage to speak before the Chemical Society of London, It was "McCarthyism . . . ignorant democracy . . . shocking.

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Leslie Brownlee at the Dorado Beach golf course with professional Ed Dudley. Photograph by Tom Hollyman.

"After golf in Puerto Rico, I was introduced to <u>dry rum</u>, and I brought the glad news back to Cleveland."

"We had just finished eighteen triumphant holes on Puerto Rico's new Dorado course," reports Leslie G. Brownlee, Jr., of Cleveland, "when a daiquiri was put into my hand.

"After the first taste, I knew that this daiquiri was unlike any I had ever tasted before. Clear. Bright. Brilliant.

"Puerto Rican rum is remarkably dry. I've introduced my friends in Cleveland to rum, and we're drinking it in a variety of drinks. "Daiguiris, of course, Rum and Tonic. Rum Collins. Rum punch. There is no end to the list of rum drinks, And every one tastes good.

list of rum drinks. And every one tastes good.
"With Puerto Rican rum, limes, lemons, and
a little imagination, you can please everybody.
Almost."

Daiquiri Recipe: 1½ oz. white Puerto Rican rum, juice ½ lime or 1 lemon. ¾ teaspoon sugar. Shake well with ice and pour. For free rum recipes, write: Rums of Puerto Rico, Dept. T-4, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.





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EDUCATION

Hot Spell at the Zoo

People who go to the municipal zoo in Buffalo, N.Y. usually go to look at the animals. Last week practically everybody was looking at the signs designating the animals. For it was suddenly discovered that for years the signs have been spilling over with misspellings that nobody ever noticed. One notice allowed that the black bears are "excellent swimers." Another, for the red fox, whose Latin name Vulpes fulva was spelled Vulpes Tulva, explained: "Range: Forrest regions in the temperate and sub-artic parts of both old garbed in steel helmets and full field packs. Their young faces were almost hidden by the helmets as they marched, and they strained to achieve a mature military aspect. Officers barked orders in authoritative voices: "Heads up! Keep the step! Look proud! Look proud!" Proud they were, for this group of men was part of the 1.148 members of the U.S. Air Force Academy who were arriving to take up quarters in their smart, expensive (\$133 million, so far) new campus north of Colorado Springs.

The men comprised the newest of the academy's four classes, set up three years halt before passing an upperclassman to ask "By your leave, sir." In the welloutfitted rooms, other cadets pored over manuals, searching for instructions on where to place skivvies in the gleaming walnut dressers, where to hang battle jackets behind the handsome sliding panels of their closets. Instead of commands from a bull-voiced sergeant, they got fresh instructions from a softly modulated public-address system, and instead of a bulletin board, they watched a panel of code lights that blinked out the kind of uniform to be worn for supper formation.

As the cadets rushed to get ready for an inspection, top academy officers were worrying over the kind of details that always seem to interrupt the textbook ver-



AIR FORCE ACADEMY CADETS AT NEW QUARTERS "It's organized confusion-and that's the worst kind."

and new world," The cherry-headed mangabey, read another sign, makes "speachlike sounds," while the eland runs in "large heards." The bear is famed for "it's strength and ferocity," and ostriches for "there keen sight and wary nature."

Acting Zoo Director Vincent M. Mc-Namara promised that the signs would be replaced-when the zoo had enough money-but not, some thought, until the sign-painting creatures in the monkey house got a better grasp of spelling.

Home of the Doolies

An ornate complex of glass and aluminum buildings stood all but deserted in the pine-covered heights of Colorado's Rocky Mountains, like a giant motel that was somehow mistakenly plopped down in a forest. Here and there a lonely figure in khakis scurried across the shimmering terrazzo courtyards and disappeared into a wall of glass. Then suddenly, into the woodland slumber burst the sound of a brass band and the clack-clack of bootsteps-and up the ramp into the spacious grounds marched 450 men, battleago in temporary quarters at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver. They were a strange sight to be parading a courtyard befitting a grand motel. Incongruous was the battle dress, designed for fighting men, worn by youngsters to whom the annealing process of military life was still incomplete-and incongruous, too, were the orders shouted by cadet officers, straight and cold as steel girders: "All men quartered in Area D, be sure to keep your shades pulled when changing clothes! There are secretaries across the way, and we don't want them to be embarrassed.' Announced another: "If you wake up in the middle of the night and there's a little man playing with your radiator let him play with it. Last night was colder than

and there wasn't any hot water. Code Lights & Pingpong. Inside the dormitory the new arrivals found their quarters (two men to a room). As they picked their way down the line of duffel bags, foot lockers, skis, banjos, rifles and packs, the "doolies," * i.e., plebes, had to

* A term inherited from West Point.

sion of military precision. The dining had not yet arrived; two colonels and two majors knocked their heads together over the problem of where the cadets would place their caps during supper (solution: on extra tables and under chairs). And the Roman Catholic chaplain was hunting for the culprit who installed a pingpong table in his temporary chapel. 'It's organized confusion," moaned one light colonel. "And that's the worst kind."

The Maneuver. Actually, the switch from Denver's Lowry A.F.B., where the academy's first class got going three years ago, was a model military maneuver. The moving day was set for Labor Day weekend 1958 way back in 1955. Since that time, 5,000 engineers, architects and construction workers had pushed aside 18 million cu. yds. of dirt, poured 800,000 cu. yds. of concrete, covered more than 4.000,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The textbooks had been procured and classroom movement was precisely engineered to determine the exact amount of time required for students to change from one



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room to another. The dining room staff was ready to feed faculty and cadetsand most of the installations on the 17,-Soo-acre campus were ready for use. Only a few hours after the cadets' arrival, the formation area in front of the quarters was cleared of cadets and stray baggage. The students melted into the living area like sunrays; out of the mass of luggage, everyone found his full-dress white uniform for Monday morning formation; officers had their sashes and sabers, and the doolies, too, knew their place in ranks. When the cadets marched down the ramp and onto the parade ground, they left a row of trampled grass as straight as a surveyor's sighting, and when they passed in review, the thousands of Colorado Springs civilians who turned out to see the show rewarded the boys with applause.

Like Annapolis and West Point, the Air Force Academy was set up to train officers ("Not divers," said a brasshat once, "but generals"), and it has devised a curriculum that will make the cadets well-educated officers at that. Cadets get 140 credit hours of sciences, social studies and the humanities, 5c credit hours of "military airmanship." One innovation: sciences and humanities get equal emphasis, whereas at West Point the sciences take precedence.

Scorn & Pride. With all its concentration on education, the Air Force Academy has paid plenty of attention to the sharper side of military training, rears its crewcut doolies in all the traditional modes set at Annapolis and West Point. There is no hazing as such (an upperclassman must ask permission to touch a fourth classman, even if he wants to straighten his tie), but the doolie moves double time outdoors, walks at attention indoors, is constantly subjected to a withering stream of comment about his inadequacies as a future Air Force man. In the dining hall he sits and eats at attention, his eyes downcast unless he is being addressed by an upperclassman. Lingo is all important (the kitchen is the "hangar," the table is the "ramp"). One doolie at every table during meals is designated "copilot," sees to it that the diners are supplied with cold drinks, announces in a singsong intercom voice to the cadet officer at the head of the table: "Sir, I have a NOTAM (Notice to Airmen). The cold beverage for this meal is orange juice. Is there anyone who does not desire orange juice at this time?'

Combined with the tough course of studies, the heavy blanket of scorn heaped on Air Force Academy newcomers takes a big slice of resignations and washouts every year (22% v. West Point's 30%. Annapolis' 22.5%). But for those who remain, the rigid life shapes strong, intelligent, self-disciplined men, ready to match their pride with that of the Point and the Naval Academy. The new plant will contribute to that pride. Said one cadet last week, as he gazed at the Air Force Academy's permanent home: "All the time we were in the barracks at Lowry, I felt more like an airman than anything else. Now I really feel like a cadet.

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How other businesses can profit from the experience of the

In its July and August issues last year, Reader's Digest published new facts on tar and nicotine in cigarette smoke.

Overnight, a nation of smokers started to abandon a tradition of lifetime loyalty to certain "established" brands and to smoke the more efficient filter-tips — as determined by the Digest's laboratory tests.

One filter-tip cigarette rose from an "also-ran" to a leading sales position. As soon as the full effect was felt, the manufacturer doubled its sales and increased its earnings five times in this "filter-tip revolution."

Lessons from the revolution

Businessmen know how long it usually takes to educate people to accept new products or brands, how difficult it is to change customs and buying habits. But they also know that this problem can be licked, because of changes in public taste, improved communications through mass media and marketing efficiencies that have occurred since the war.

Today, half the products bought in this country did not even exist 15 years ago. Everywhere you look you find new brands, new designs, new appeals winning new customers. Today more than ever, people seem willing to change their living or buying habits in search of something better.

That was the atmosphere in which the Digest published the first two articles in July and August, 1957.

—And one year later (see Reader's Digest July, 1958)—the tobacco industry itself was talking about one topic: the "filter-tip revolution" of 1957-58. Nothing like it has happened before in 50 years of civarette



making! A nation of smokers is benefiting, because they can buy safer cigarettes ... and these same improved cigarettes were rushed to the market much sooner because the public demanded it.

In medicine and surgery, in highway safety, better schools, relations between men and women, and in national defense, the Digest has proved, time and again, that when it searches out and publishes the facts, the public takes action!

In today's competitive markets, with today's increasing demand for better products, there are great new opportunities for manufacturers in the power of a few pages in print. The American public is alert, eager for better information and better living, wants straight facts on both. Many advertisers have found that people are particularly influenced when they find these facts in Reader's Dierest. Because people believe what they read in the Digest, they rely on the products and services advertised in it. And because Reader's Digest is read by more people than any other publication in the world, its mass impact is reflected in significant changes in public opinion and public response. The same immediate, overwhelming response has been evidenced repeatedly to both its editorial and its advertising pages.

Reader's Digest
Largest magazine circulation in U. S.

Over 11,750,000 copies bought monthly

SHOW BUSINESS

Not Necessarily

"Ain't I done told you?" said a minor actor rehearing for Sam Goldways * Porgy and Best movie, and there was thunder on Caffish Row. That sort of so-called Negro dialect, said Actress Pearl (Bess) Bailey, is "undignified and unnatural. I don't care if it's Negro or Italian or Greek or if it's Negro or Italian or Greek or way and Director Otto Premisery willing-by told the Negro performers to leave out anything they did not like, Question: Will one of the show's most famed songs be retitled It Is Not Necessarily Son Vecescarily Song between the control of the show's most famed songs be retitled It Is Not Necessarily Son Vecescarily Song Box 100 of the show's most famed songs be retitled It Is Not Necessarily Song Box 100 of the show's most famed songs be retitled It Is Not Necessarily Son Necessarily Song Box 100 of the show's most famed songs be retitled It Is Not Necessarily Songs.

Dancing Master

"So make the guests happy," said the entertainment director at Camp Tamiment in the Poconos, and young Jerry Robbins did—as a borscht-belt dancer. Jerry (whose real name was Rabinowitz) wanted to be a chemist, but his immigrant father was toughing it out in the corset business in Wechawken, N.J., and Jerry had to take what jobs he could find.

He was too good to stay in the Poconos; he worked his way up from the chorus of Broadway musicals to leading notes with Ballet Theater. The wiry kild from Weehawken was uneasy in velvet doublets and ostrich plumes. But in comic and character roles he moved with an antic wit that charmed audiences, and soon he got his chance to take U.S. ballet out of doublets and put it in dungarees,

In 1944 Robbins teamed up with an unknown composer named Leonard Bernstein to put together a strictly Stateside ballet about sailors on shore leave. When



CHOREOGRAPHER ROBBINS & BALLERINA As American as Weehawken.

it opened, Fancy Free (later blown up into the smash musical On the Town) became one of the greatest ballet hits in history. After that Jerry almost always had a hit. His serious ballets (Age of Anziety, The Gage, Afternoon of a Fann) are untarnished by time, and his dance interfudes at a madness of the Mack Sement sequence in High Button Shoes—revitalized Broadway ballet.

With Pajama Game, Bells Are Ringing and West Side Story, Jerome Robbins became a director as well as a choreographer. In both roles he remains a recorder of American urban ritual; his dances pulse with the rich, peculiar rhythms of youth on the make, mostly backstage or in back alleys, in the Waste Land as well as Weehawken. This month Manhattan is in the midst of what amounts to a Jerry Robbins festival; by next week his works will hold five stages simultaneously, The American Ballet Theater and New York City Ballet repertories boast Robbins creations; West Side Story and Bells Are Ringing are still packing them in. And for the first time, American audiences are getting a chance to see Ballets: U.S.A., the Robbins show that was a smash at Spoleto, Italy (TIME, June 23) and the Brussels Fair.

In Opus Juzz, before brilliant backdrops by Ben Shahn, cool cats off the city streets wander through the compulsive variations of "The Slop," Robbins' reproduction of a minor juvemile mania, a rooftop, selling out the amoral communal sex of the tenements. A Negro boy and a white gift grope through their loneliness, reaching out with palms that never quite touch. The whole show adds up to Master Jerry is still making the guests happy.

Summit

Lolling in a cabana at Atlantic City, NJ, one day last week were four people who had graciously consented to biguides fron pay, but free room and board) at the Western Hemisphere's annual summit meeting of beauties—the 27th Miss America contest. The quartet: Book Publisher and TV Paneluminary Bennett (What's, My Linet') Cert, his wife Phyllis, Playwright, Producer-Director Moss Hart and his actress-wife Kitty Carline (of memorable dialoue took observed to the collowing memorable dialoue took observed to the collowing memorable dialoue took observed.

memorable dialogue took place:

Phyllis: It's terrible. We have no candidates.

Bennett: First I leaned toward Miss Canada. Then I liked Miss California, but she's too sure of herself. Now I like Miss Mississippi. After all, she has read Faulkner [published by Bennett Cerf's Random House].

Kitty: Well, I have the best legs. Phyllis: If we get desperate, we'll put you up there.

Kitty: They're all coached by chaperons. One girl said at breakfast: "My



Mississippi's Miss America As wholesome as taffy.

whole state is praying for me." I threw up in my coffee. Bennett: Do you think they're all certified virgins?

The question was left unanswered. Fact is that in 13 years, the Miss America Pageant has turned from a leering pressagent's dream into a sort of solemn, deepbreathing Rorschach test, as stickily wholesome as Atlantic City's famed saltwater taffy. The girls are the chosen mascots of local civic and service clubs, are told to keep their eyes not on glamour but on more than \$150,000 worth of scholarships contributed by business firms, and are constantly surrounded by ulcerescent chaperons, without whom they may not speak to any man, "including male members of their own families." Explained Hostess Chairman Mrs. John M. Alton: "Why, we had one father who was the handsomest thing you ever saw. If his daughter had been seen with him alone, people might have thought anything.

Undisturbed by fathers, the girls seissored across the stage in evening gowns and swimsuits, ate their breakfasts under the eyes of table-hopping judges (who watched for such lapses as overextended pinkies while holding a coffee (up). The contestants also sang, played musical instruments, reclied. Miss Georgia (Jeanstruments, reclied. Miss Georgia (Jeantured four balloous with her bow and only seven arrows; and Miss Maryland (Mary Roberta Page, 18; 36-24)-36/ drew a horse in luminous challs.

Meeting of Minds

In the office of New York County's District Attorney Frank Hogan, a tape machine whirred for 55 minutes. The unwinding spool was supposed to offer proof that Herbert Stempel, onetime Twenty One contestant, was lying when he ac-cused Producer Dan Enright of feeding him answers in advance (TIME, Sept. 8). The tape brought no such conclusive evidence, Instead, it did something that was possibly more important. It offered a fascinating look behind the gleaming isolation booths and the golden M.C. grins into a back room of greed, craftiness and weird

All the quiz shows' share-of-audience Trendex ratings fell drastically last week ("21 Skiddoo!" chortled Variety). And to nobody's great surprise, the \$64,000 Challenge joined the line-up of suspects when a Tennessee minister announced that the toughest part of a four-ply question



CONTESTANT STEMPEL "I am willing to need help . . .

had been slipped to him at a preshow "briefing session." But the week's real drama was played out on the tape in the D.A.'s office, Leading character; Dan Enright (real name: Daniel Ehrenreich), 41, who rose from New York City's schools via radio engineering jobs and the Signal

Corps into the dazzling giveaway world. Supporting player: Herbert Stempel, 31, brainy product of The Bronx, who seems to want nothing better than to be part of Dan Enright's world. Among the things these two men have in common is a strange reliance on the clichés of psychoanalysis-the ex-slum kid's new equalizer.

The background of the conversation (recorded, unknown to Stempel, in Enright's Madison Avenue office on March 7. 1957) remains murky. But it is plain that some time before. Stempel threatened to "expose" Enright. It is equally plain that Enright is willing to go to considerable expense and effort to calm Stempel down. Items from the sound track:

Enright (talking in the careful phrases of a man who knows that his words are being recorded): There are certain stages we are going to discuss today . . . I'm not going to disclose what the stages are, because I don't want to hold out any bait or anything like it . . . I want you to write a piece of paper now to the effect that contrary to what you have said in the past, or written in the past, Dan Enright has at no time disclosed questions, answers, points, anything like it,

STEMPEL: I'll be glad to.

Stempel writes the statement. Enright explains that his lawyer recommended telling the D.A. about Stempel's alleged blackmail, but for fear that disclosure would "destroy" Herb, Enright kept

STEMPEL: May I say a few things before we continue? I'll admit I flipped, [but] even riding down in the taxicab, I said to myself just now, I says, ahhh, Dan gave me a damn good break . . . and I came off with \$50,000 . . . Unfortunately, I piddled it away through my own stupidity, and my wife's influence, etc. And also the whole thing. Let me tell you the whole thing in gist.

The "whole thing" includes a few thousand Herb has lent to a deadbeat magazine writer, \$25,000 he has given to a bookmaker to set up a "syndicate."

ENRIGHT: Herb. don't you realize that in backing a syndicate it's an illegal thing? STEMPEL: Yes, yes, yes, I've already realized that . . . The guy is a real murderer . . . Frankly, I'm physically afraid of this guy . . . He came up to my house. He talked to Toby [Stempel's wife]. You see. Toby is a very, very easy person to flatter, for the simple reason because of her weight she feels I neglect her . .

After an earnest lecture on the futility of trying to make a fast buck, Enright

ENRIGHT: I want to get a psychiatrist for you. STEMPEL: I already have one.

ENRIGHT: No, sir, I want you to go to a sychiatrist five days a week, not twice, Herb, to expedite vourself . . . We will

foot the cost . . . STEMPEL: Well, my doctor seems to feel that my problem isn't serious enough

for five days a week.

Still insisting on five-day-a-week treatment, Enright holds out what might well be regarded as "bait": a planned panel show featuring Stempel and Charles Van Doren. But Enright warns that the show might not sell.

ENRIGHT: If we utilize you . . . you'll appear once a show, every day on the air . . . We'll cut to your face; you'll say a few words; you'll be referred to by name when the occasion arises . . . We recognize that, Herb . . . we are in part responsible for your emotional upsets . . . because we opened that door for you . . . If at any time, at any time, Herb, you're sitting at home in the evening and something starts to gnaw you . . .

STEMPEL: Call you up.

ENRIGHT: Call me up . . . And if you need assurance. I'll give vou assurance, honest assurance . . . Any time you have any gnawing feeling . . . just call me up.

All this sounds fine, but Herb owes \$1,827 on his car; he owes an attorney \$50; he owes his psychiatrist \$160 and the diaper service \$28.

ENRIGHT: Why don't you give up the car? What does it represent to you?

STEMPEL: I can't exactly explain it . I had a beat-up old car that was hardly running, and now I've finally got myself a nice-looking car. It's not a Negro attitude or anything . . . My wife-I want to be very honest-is practically an invalid because of her weight . . . ENRIGHT: Yeah.

STEMPEL: If she walks a block, she's



PRODUCER ENRIGHT "I don't want to hold out any bait . . .

panting and breathing and gasping and dying. If I have the kid out [the Stempels' son, Harvey, 3], she doesn't want me to take him in the subway . . . Let me explain the whole thing, Dan . . . I felt, here was a guy [Van Doren] that had a fancy name, Ivy League education, parents all his life, and I had just the opposite, the hard way up . . . Here was my sort of own mental delusion that all this should have been coming to me . .

ENRIGHT: The world is a cruel world, and fate plays a greater part in all such things than we'd like it to . . . I don't know whether I can cope with life or not. But I don't think you can at this stage, Herb. And I say we have help. STEMPEL: I'm perfectly willing to need

As a final bit of help, Enright advises

his future panelist to reduce. STEMPEL: How can I? I'm down to 179

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pounds . . . I'm doing it in preparation . 'cause when I go on, I want to look like a gentleman, not like a little, short squat guy like I looked like on Twenty One.

On the final, practical note of Enright's refusal to advance his protégé any more cash, the tape runs out.

TV Notes

Caught with their rate cards down, network pitchmen faced the official opening of the new TV season with time on their hands. At week's end NBC was still trying to find sponsors for 41 unsold nighttime hours; CBS needed someone to pick up the tab for 312; ABC was stuck with 44. Competition is so keen that both CBS and NBC are willing to peddle one-shot time spots.

Should Beth die in the upcoming CBS one-hour musical version of Little Women? "Absolutely not," said Composer-Lyricist Richard Adler. When Louisa May Alcott finished the last paragraph of her classic, he said, Beth was still breathing. Her creator, Adler argued, killed Beth in the book's sequel, Little Women, Part II. Come October, Beth (played by Margaret O'Brien) will live.

About the only new-sounding gimmick the TV programers had promised for the new season were the "fantastics." CBS beat the drums for weeks over The World of Giants, a projected series about a man shrunk to 6-in. size by an accidental burst of radiation. Loudly sung but unsold, WOG died before its tiny hero saw an electronic screen. Only fantastic now left on the CBS books: H. G. Wells's familiar old Invisible Man.

RR in Venice

Small planes swooped overhead, streaming smoke as they traced the curves of her initials. All Venice got the message: Brigitte Bardot was arriving. Myopic judges might still be watching movies-including the U.S. entry, God's Little Acre, which none of them seemed to dig-but the 19th biennial international film festival already belonged to the sultry feline from France.

Next day on the Lido Brigitte turned out to roll on the beach at the photographers' commands-until the photographers began to scrap among themselves for vantage points. Unperturbed, Brigitte insisted that she was very happy to be a "universal sex symbol." She also ventured an opinion on Charles de Gaulle: "He's a bigger man than I am in every way.

It mattered little that BB's movie, En Cas de Malheur (In Case of Emergency), a Georges Simenon story about a successful lawyer's fatal obsession with a young slut, failed to win (and that Japan's "Rickshaw Man" did). A traveling movie fan named Elsa Maxwell just about guaranteed Malheur's American triumph by announcing: "Bardot is a nothing, a sexual little kitten of no importance. She has no talent except for undressing on-screen. This is a very bad thing for American youth.'



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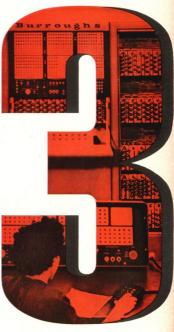
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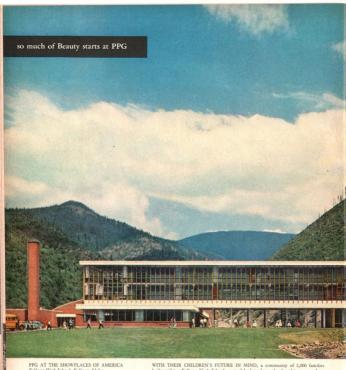
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RELIGION

The 3 Ps in Little Rock

In their attitude toward integration. Little Rock's Protestant and Jewish clergymen can be classified as "powers" and "passives." So said Harvard Assistant Professor of Psychology Thomas F. Pettigrew, reporting last week on a survey he and an associate started in Little Rock during last year's school integration crisis. Of about 100 clergymen interviewed. Pettigrew said, the "pushers" for integration numbered only eight-six Protestants and the city's two rabbis. Their average age was 36, their average service in Little Rock four years, their average congregation 400. Two of the Protestants have since been transferred to rural regions; another is "out of a job," and another is about to be fired.

The "powers" were the city's seven most influential ministers, their average age 50, their average ongregation 2,800. Most of them were privately for integration but justified their public silence on the subject on the ground that their duty was to hold the church together. The rest were "passives"—older men who favor were "passives"—older men who favor on retirement. Their specialty, said Psychologist Pettigrew, was praying for guidance, which is "how to say something without being heard."

Little Rock's 45-50 Roman Catholic priests declined to participate in the survey, but though their church's position is clear, many of them could be classified clear, many of them could be classified Rock's ministers indignantly rejected Psychologist Pettigres's report. Said the president of the Little Rock Ministerial Allilance, Dr. Dale Cowling, a Baptist and clearly a "power". "The ministers in the clearly a "power". "The ministers in the course during the crisis."

courage during the crisis."

But despite the paucity of pushers in Little Rock, Pettigrew holds that "the Christian ministry in the South is the only significant group throughout the area will-

ing to stand up for integration." London's Mormon Temple

Day after day they came, sloshing through England's summer rain, jamming the road from London to the Surrey town of Lingfield with so many cars that the Automobile Association had to put up special vellow signs marking the way, What they came to see-retired army officers, shopkeepers, typical British families in holiday clothes—was a rectangular building faced with white Portland stone and topped by a spire sheathed in leadcoated copper: the London Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, It was the first Mormon temple to be built in Britain and the second in or near Europe (the other is in Bern, Switzerland). The new temple was opened to the public for 17 days, but after its dedication this week, only Mormons may enter who have been "recommended for participation in the various ceremonies"

and bear certificates from their local churches that they are "morally clean, have paid their tithes, sustain the word of wisdom and sustain the authority of the church."

The crowds of visitors (76,324 by head count) were handled by 40 young American missionaries who first guided their charges into a green tent to watch a movie showing the spread of Mormonism

the Kingdom of God." From there they move to the drawing-rom-style Celestial room No. 2 for contemplation before the actual ceremony of "sealing"—in a small room furnished with pale pink brocaded-satin chairs. In the eremony called baptism of the dead, believers vicariously baptize their ancestors in the Mormon faith.

There are only 11,000 Mormons in Britain, with 75 chapels, Mormon leaders are sure the new temple will soon draw many converts. Said the temple's presi-



BAPTISMAL FONT & VISITORS
Also, locker rooms, powder rooms and Celestial rooms.

through the world. Then the visitors, warned not to talk or smoke within the temple, were escorted in groups through the building (cost: \$1,700,000), saved their questions to be asked later. They had plenty of questions; Why was there a telephone switchboard? Why were there locker rooms and powder rooms with Queen Anne-style dressing tables? What was the green and beige drawing room, called the Celestial room, used for, and why should a church be furnished like a luxury hotel, with grey wall-to-wall carpeting, concealed lighting, air conditioning, and armchairs in fawn and black? Whispered one woman to her husband: "I'd like to come here for a holiday,

From their tour conductors came ready answers. Mormon temples, which also house executive offices (hence the switchboard), are used primarily for two "sacred ordinances": "marriage for eternity" and "baptism of the dead" (for which the London Temple has a massive font supported by twelve bronze oxen). Couples marrying for eternity first disrobe (hence the locker rooms), dress in white linen (the powder rooms), visit a small auditorium (Celestial room No. 1) to see slides showing "where we came from, why we are here, where we are going, and the laws which must be obeyed to attain the celestial degree of glory in dent, Selvoy J. Boyer: "Hundreds of people who have been through the temple have asked our missionaries to visit them in their homes to talk to them about our faith."

Catholics & Negroes

No major Christian group in the U.S. has taken so strong and consistent a stand against racial discrimination as the Roman Catholic Church. Yet, as the battle grows hotter, militant partisans of integration are troubled by signs that the Catholic position may be weakening. Speaking to the first National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice at Chicago's Loyola University last week, Chicago's Auxiliary Bishop Raymond P. Hillinger said flatly that those who fail to accept the church's stand for full racial equality "simply are not Catholic, and there are no two ways about it." But the 400 delegates found many a straw in the wind that seemed to be blowing the wrong way. Items:

The Race Relations Bureau, which had existed for eleven years in the National Catholic Welfare Conference, was abolished as a separate department in 1955. Reason given: lack of funds.

The Catholic Committee of the South, founded in 1939 to work on Southern social and economic problems, was quietly eliminated by the Southern bishops at the

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annual meeting of the Catholic hierarchy in 1956—80 quielty that it is still listed in the 1938 National Catholic Almonac. If The hard-hitting drive of New Orleans' Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel against racial secregation has petered out under pressure from laymen and private the desegregation that the archbishop planned for New Orleans parachial schools has been indefinitely postponed.

¶ Of five Catholic Interracial Centers called Friendship Houses that existed five years ago (in New York, Chicago, Washington, Portland, Ore. and Shreveport, La.), only two remain within the national organization—in Chicago and New York.

Despite such signs of setback, the mood of the delegates was hopeful, "After all," said the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Hugh Dolan of St. Benedict's Church in Greensboro, N.C., whose parish is one of the few in the South with integrated parochial schools, "the Gospel principle of love is here to stay, and the segregationists can't do anything about it. conference set up an interim committee (six priests, one nun and 15 laymen and women) to work toward a goal of 50 new Catholic interracial councils (present total; 36). Then the delegates wound up with a duplicating machine full of resolutions with some strong words among the platitudes. One resolution condemned fraternal organizations, e.g., the Knights of Columbus, which blackball Negroes, even in the North; another denounced as "scandalous" the "many Catholic hospitals [which] practice policies of racial exclusion or segregation." A third was directed at President Eisenhower's "go slow" words on school integration: "At this critical time in world history, the people of the United States have a right to expect their Chief Executive to use the full moral authority of his office to secure full equality for all citizens in all parts of our nation."

Mail-Order Marriage

Damian Goldie took his telephone off the hook last week and left it off. His reason: a newspaper story about his activities had resulted in a flood of calls from "undesirables." But the publicity spotlighted a service that seems to be increasingly desirable to British Roman Catholics and perhaps to the church as

well: a Catholic marriage bureau. Disturbed by the growing number of mixed marriages and the resulting high percentage of fallen-away Catholics, former government clerk Goldie, 38, set up his marriage bureau eleven years ago in his London home, drastically cut the usual fees from about £20 a person to only £2 or £3. So far he has arranged at least 500 marriages, has "quite large numbers" of nuptials in the works. "Unfortunately," he explained last week, '70% of those who come to us are women in their middle thirties looking for husbands in the professional classes. Our men are more apt to be of the laboring type. But there are very few complaints or letters asking for the money back."



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SPORT

Hail Columbia!

Old friends and old rivals at hundreds of races, they are two of the finest sailors in the world. But each had only a supporting role at the start of the summer's competition to choose the U.S. boat that this month will defend the America's Cup -world's most prestigious sailing trophy -against the British challenger Sceptre. Last week, as the final trials of the four 12-meter yachts began in open ocean ten

miles off Newport, R.I., the two took over. Cornelius ("Corny") Shields was at the wheel of the spanking-new Columbia for the all-important start and the windward legs, and Emil ("Bus") Mosbacher Jr. was principal skipper of the 19-yearold Vim. With ruthless efficiency. Shields and

Columbia beat Weatherly twice and Easterner once, and Mosbacher and Vim beat Easterner once and Weatherly twice. The selection committee eliminated both Weatherly (seven wins, seven losses) and Easterner (no wins, 14 losses), thereby cleared the decks for the final duel between Columbia (eleven wins, four defeats), owned by a New York Yacht Club syndicate, and Vim (ten wins, five defeats), owned by Business Executive John N. Matthews. Both sloops were designed by famed

Yacht Architect Olin Stephens; both are 60 ft. 7 in. in overall length: both are sleek products of the complex 12-meter formula, which balances off such speedgoverning factors as sail area, water-line length and mast height.

Tacks & Tactics. At 63, Corny Shields's hair is sail-white, but he is still the crafty helmsman and stern crew commander who, in half a century of competition, may well have won more races and honors than any other sailor in history (TIME cover, July 27, 1953). Competing in his first formal race since a 1956 heart attack, Investment Banker Shields worked



SKIPPER MOSBACHER Fast start.



SKIPPERS SHIELDS & CUNNINGHAM ON "COLUMBIA" Fast boat.

up to part-time captain by stages-first by skippering her trial horse Nereus, then advising from Columbia's tender, finally plotting strategy from the boat's cockpit for regular Helmsman Briggs Cunningham, topflight vachtsman, longtime sportscar designer and racer (TIME cover, April 26, 1054).

Investor (real estate, oil) Bus Mosbacher is only 36, but he has matched tacks and tactics with Shields for a decade-mostly in the hard-sailing International class and dinghies-on the waters of Long Island Sound. A sailor since childhood, Mosbacher is famed for his starts and his skill with light air.

Both Mosbacher and Shields are masters of the deceptively simple theory of match racing between near-equal boats, i.e., that the start, which is usually into the wind, is crucial. The boat that can leap out a bit ahead of its opponent can blanket or backwind the following vacht. Both skippers are also skilled at the sly tactics of dodging blanketing, stage such realistic faking of new tacks that their scurrying foredeck crews even prepare to take the gigantic genoa jibs to the lee side-the usual preparations for coming about

Fancy Free. In the opening race of their climactic series. Mosbacher put Vim across the starting line ahead of Columbia -but to leeward. Shields merely tacked to get free air, and walked away from Vim to finish with the wide lead of 4 min. 1 sec. Next day, before the gun, Mosbacher got astern of Columbia as Shields maneuvered toward the starting line, Both boats were on the starboard tack (wind over the right side), and Shields was trapped. He could not come about onto the port tack to get to the line without violating Mosbacher's right of way under racing rules. Mosbacher deftly drove Shields well beyond the marking buoy then suddenly came about and crossed

the line a full 20 sec. ahead. Vim won by II sec. Upwind Fight, Shields tried for noth-

ing fancy at the start of their third race, trailed Vim across the line by a boat length. But Shields was to windward, where he could get free air, and that was all he needed. Beating upwind against a 20-knot southwester on the twice-around. windward-leeward course of 24 miles, Columbia was out ahead rounding the first mark, plowed on through the running sea to win by 2 min. 22 sec.

Going into this week's final action, the heavy favorites to be picked by the selection committee to defend the America's Cup against Sceptre were Columbia and wily Corny Shields, who knew how to squeeze every knot of speed out of her.

Hottest Hot-Rod

The sounds and smells of speed blistered the white Bonneville salt flats of Utah. Engines revved up to blatting roars. Whiffs of alcohol and nitromethane mingled with the tang of high-octane gas. With anxious care, some 200 men in oilblotched coveralls coaxed their handmade cars to bellowing perfection-long, low, lean monsters with as many as three engines crowded beneath their sleek hoods. In the tenth annual speed trials that ended last week, the world's hottest hot-rods were shooting for 300 m.p.h. on the world's fastest race course.

Among the dedicated men who set out for speed behind the steering wheel of an automobile, the Bonneville hot-rodders are a class apart. They are amateurs with professional skills, willing to spend months -and every spare nickel-to create from standard parts a car so far improved over ordinary hot-rods that it can be opened up only at Bonneville. The drivers race not against each other but against the clock. on solitary, screaming runs through the timing traps on the nine-mile, arrow-straight



"Dear Boss: This research project is most revealing..."

■ Oo la la! From a stuffy corner office to Gay Paree. The happy result of Finchley showing the boss how Consolidated Enamels cut printing costs without cutting quality.

It's a fact that Consolidated Enamel Printing Papers often cost 20% less compared to other enamel papers of equal quality. You save because Consolidated pioneered a modern papermaking method that eliminates several costly manufacturing steps while maintaining finest quality.

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VIEWPOINT

Advertising

West Coast Flair

Advertising these days has fresh trade winds blowing in from the Pacific. For example, out in San Francisco, an agency named Guild, Bascom and Bonfigli reaches its tenth birthday this year with an impressive list of national clients in the grocerydistributed field, and a flair for unusual creativity. (This means something that makes you blink, chuckle or just feel good while it's nudging you to buy peanut butter, margarine or cereal.)



Good advertising pays its readers

The Paid Consumer

According to GB&B's articulate president. dapper Walter Guild, this light-hearted originality is a basic part of the agency's philosophy

'The public is entitled to get something out of the ads themselves as well as from the products," says Guild, laying ground for a new economic interpretation of his industry. "An ad should pay a reader or listener in some kind of coinage for his time and attention, whether it be with believable, interesting information or with just a good laugh. Because the purpose of an ad isn't merely to make a sale; it's to make a friend. And you can't do that with an annoying commercial or a dull advertising page."

Advocate to the Consumer

Guild believes in more than the amusement value of advertising, however, "Advertising can't sell anything that wouldn't sell without it. But advertising does sell things better - bringing more products to more people at better prices. In the food field, particularly, advertising has widened the choice of products, and thus helped to broaden the appetites, tastes and eating enjoyment of millions of families." He had no comment on what GB&B would do for dogs with its newest account, Rival Dog Food.

Published as a service to the advertising industry and the McCall's

The magazine of Togetherness



SPEEDSTER THOMPSON (RIGHT) & CAR "I'm betting my ingenuity against my own life."

course. "These men aren't a bunch of scatterbrained kids like the hot-rodders who race around every town in America," said Southern California Timing Association Director Jim Lindsley.

Push-Pull Power. Even in such company, a 29-year-old pressman for the Los Angeles Times stood out from the start, Calm. calculating Marion ("Mickey") Thompson had put together an \$8,000 streamliner that seemed to howl with speed just standing still. For push-pull power. Thompson remade two 1057 Chrysler engines and geared the first to the front wheels and the second to the back. To soup up the engines to a total of 850 h.p., Thompson and his buddy, Fred Voigt, added a magneto to each for hot-spark firing (standard ignition gradually weakens as engine speed increases), lengthened the piston strokes by five-eighths of an inch, rebored the cylinders and boosted the compression ratio from 8 to 1 to 12 to 1. At the heart of the retooled engines were specially ground camshafts that let the engines wind up to 5.800 r.p.m.

But to Thompson, "the most important factor in automobile speed is aerodynamics." His streamliner was as slippery as loving work could make it. The entire car, including wheels, was enclosed by a curved aluminum shield, "If your aerodynamics aren't good," said Thompson, "your car will take off on you and fly. This car is the fastest in the U.S.

It was, Nudging 286.0 m.p.h. on a trial run, Thompson whistled back and forth across the measured mile for an average speed of 266.866 m.p.h., a record for a U.S. driver and a U.S.-built car.*

* But far short of the world mile record of 394.2 m.p.h. set at Bonneville in 1947 by Brithis jet-propelled 6,000-h.p. speedboat disinte-grated during a try for the world's record on Scotland's Loch Ness.

"An addiction." On the last day of the trials. Thompson crawled into his car, which stands only 32 in high, settled himself in the driver's seat, got a push from a truck until his engines thundered to life at 45 m.p.h., and set out for glory. Astonished timers caught his blurred passage on the first pass through the traps at 294.117. A new record seemed certain. But on the return trip, when Thompson got up to 280 m.p.h., three connecting rods on the front engine suddenly snapped under the strain, punched a hole in the engine block, Thompson was able to wrestle his wrecked car to a safe stop.

Despite his accident, Mickey Thompson remains a hot-rodder. "It's an addiction, like dope or alcohol," he says. "I couldn't leave it alone if I had to. That car will do 300. It's a challenge. I'm betting my ingenuity against my own life."

The Running Machine

Jampacked in Oslo's Bislett Stadium. 33,000 track fans one night last week howled for Australian Runner Herb Elliott to break his own world's record for 1,500 meters. Elliott was obviously out to please, but he finished 1.4 sec. off the record of 3:36 that he set last month in Göteborg, Sweden, "The going was hard and good, and I have no complaints," he gasped later, "except that I may be a little tired by now.

Elliott had plenty of reason to be tired. His Oslo race completed the greatest sustained middle-distance performance in the history of foot racing. High spot: setting the mile record at Dublin last month in the startling time of 3:54.5. He has shown endurance as remarkable as his speed: the day after he set his 1,500-meter record, he breezed through a mile in 3:58. In all, Elliott broke four minutes for the mile in every one of his ten races this year. Track experts foresee that if he keeps his determination, the lean (5 ft.



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Every feature of new TRIG says, "Men Only!" TRIG rolls on lightningfast. Easy, too. The man-size applicator holds a man's formula that works hard and smells right. Stops odor 24 hours. Checks perspiration, too. Men everywhere are changing to new TRIG. It's great.

STOPS ODOR FOR 24 HOURS... WON'T IRRITATE NORMAL SKIN 10 in., 150 lbs.) clerk for Shell Oil will some day hold every world record from 800 meters to 5,000 meters.

Born 20 years ago to a furniture dealer outside of Perth, Herbert James Elliott was good enough as a high school champion to run the mile in 4;2:2. When he broke his foot moving the family piano, the broke his foot moving the family piano, until his father took him to the 1956 until his father took him to the 1956 until his father took him to the 1956 develop the spark of des in Herb Elliott develop the spark of des for the mile, necessary for the lonely art of the mile.

The man who fanned the spark was a wiry, 63-year-old Aussie track coach named Percy Cerutty, A physical-fitnes fanatic, Cerutty got Elliott to develop his deep chest by lifting weights, harden his legs by such tricks as running through ankie-deep sand and sprinting up and down an 8-oft. Sand dune 4p times a day or more. To give Elliott the energy to more. To give Elliott the energy to make the sprinting up and u

But though he is hardened against the lung-searing pain of the mile, Australia's running machine may not be immune to the soft ture of the dollar. Last week a U.S. sports promoter named Leo Leavitt U.S. sports promoter named Leo Leavitt of the control of the co

Scoreboard

¶ Two days after Kentucky Breeder Leslie Combs III paid Owner Ralph Lowe \$1,000,000 for a three-fourths interest in Gallant Man (total winnings: \$510,355), the four-year-old English colt went to the post in the \$₹8,700 Sysonby Handicap at Belmont, L.I., never did get going under top weight of 134 lbs., finished fifth, ¶ Holding his Garand rock-steady, Ma.

rine Technical Sergeant Michael Pietrojotte, 20, petered down the range at the Camp Petry, Ohio national rifle matches, methodically plunked all 30 of his shots into the bull's-eye at distances of 200 to 600 yds., registered the first perfect score of 250 points in the 55-year history of autional trophy matches. Three days later Army Pfc. Philip Tolocako, 23, turned the same trick.



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MEDICINE

Unfertility Rites

Readers of the famed "Agony" (personal) column in the Times of London had never before seen anything quite like this: "Social consciences wanted. The improvement of contraceptive methods is a vital social problem . New methods can only be proved by couples willing to risk pregnancy. We urgently want volunteers for our trials."

The ad was placed fortnight ago by Dr. Henry Beric Wright, 40, medical secretary of the Council for the Investigation of Fertility Control. A surgeon worried about the world's exploding population, Wright learned his concern at the knee of his family-planning mother, Helena Wright, who has urged Britons for



DR. WRIGHT
In case of emergency, just cable.

years to breed in tight little island size. Wright and his wife recently exported the message to a new birth control clinic in Trinidad, there met the same obstacle that baffles all modern Malthusians—contraceptives are just too much bother for the earth's fastest-breeding peoples. Trinidadians shumed the simplest menounced, in any case, "an upper-mental class activity, no good at all for Indians, Indonesians or Japanese." He finally tried a really simple, standard tablet that foams in the vagina, should kill all spermatosis in the vagina, should kill all spermatosis.

Anxious to test the tablets scientifically, Wright rushed back to England to find volunteer couples willing to risk pregnarcy with only the tablets for insurance. Later they would undertake pregnancy as a countertest, get full medical treatment if sterility developed. How to find such remarkable people? Wright says the way after newspaper stories drew 80 gibriningham couples for a similar test financed by one Captain Oliver Bird, 78. of Bird's Custard. Wight sent a careful of the couples of the cou

Wright eventually hopes for 1,000 couples, all faithfully recording intercourse on wall charts, all equipped with a contraceptive supply deemed sufficient for three months ("In case of emergency, just cable your name and address for a fresh consignment"). The venture's most useful aim is one never before achievednobody really knows the reliability of any of the more widely used contraceptives. "This is going to be an historical trial." Wright wrote happily to his guinea pigs last week. "It is probably too much to say that you will enjoy participating in it, but we hope it will not be too much for you both and that you manage to stay the course."

Mind v. Body

When laymen say that someone died of a broken heart, they really mean a broken ego. Physicians agree that a deep blow to one's personality may lower physical resistance in some cases. Poorly handled losses have already been pointed to as triggers for many diseases, including cancer, tuberculosis, ulerartive collist, heart failure. Question remains: does ego-damage really precipitate illness.

dumage really precipitate unless?

A University of Rochester psychiatris-internsit team studied 24 average semiinternsit team studied 24 average semiplat. They were selected only on the basis of age (18 to 45) and because the plane of the semiplate of the semitime. Included were housewive, business ranging from bronchilis to brain tumors. Purpose: to see if their illnesses were precredered to the semitime of the semident semitime of the semitime of the semident semitime of the semident semitime of the semident semitime of the semitime of the semident semitime of the semisime of the semitime of the semisemitime of the semitime of the semitime of the semisem

The results, reported by Dr. Arthur H. Schmale Ir. in Psychosomatic Medicine, were startling. Every patient except one had suffered some such blow, and careful interviews with relatives confirmed it. In 35 cases the blow rubbed a childhood wound, such as death or divorce, which still remained unhealed. For all 41 patients affected, the upsetting experience brought feelings of "depression" that ranged from anxiety to real hopelessness. When illness struck, every conflict was still unresolved. The illness followed the blow within a week for 31 patients, a month for eight, and six to twelve months for two. Examples: ¶ A 43-year-old father with chronic

heart trouble expected his oldest son to support the family. When the son abrupt-

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Familiar pack or crush-proof box.

WEEKEND



HUNTER

During the week he's a civilian, a guy down the street. On weekends he hunts, not for deer or ducks, but for submarines far out over the ocean. He's a Naval Air Reservist and this is his latest job because subs are capable of launching missiles against us. On weekends he flies Grumman S2F-1 Trackers from coastal air stations. If necessary, he'll join one of the many Anti-Submarine Warfare squadrons now aboard carriers.

Anti-submarine S2F-1 Trackers are another example of Grumman helping to make the United States Navy a deterrent against all-out aggression, plus our most effective police force in cases of international delinquency.



GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION Long Island . New York Bethpage •

ly left home to join the Navy, the father felt hopeless and his condition worsened. After the son wrote that he would not come home on his first furlough, the father wound up in the hospital. A day later he died of ventricular fibrillation. ¶ A 31-year-old salesman tried vainly to keep his wife from returning to work after her recovery from a perforated duo-

denal ulcer. He feared a fatal relanse: he also felt guilt that his own providing was insufficient. Eight hours after she went back to work, he came down with infectious mononucleosis.

A 45-year-old mother of ten found her third husband drinking at a wedding reception, after he had nearly died of hepatic failure. When she fearfully cautioned him to stop, he rebuffed her, Within minutes she lost all sensation throughout the right side of her body.

Such revelations about an "average" hospital population still do not prove that disease is a direct consequence of depression, notes Dr. Schmale, Disease and depression may be quite separate attempts by the body-mind to adapt to loss and despair. To really nail down a link between object loss and biological vulnerability, it is also necessary to see how some people survive personality blows without getting sick. But theoretically, health depends largely on keeping the ego intact, If it does, then a blueprint analysis of a patient's personality may become as useful in preventive medicine as the X ray, Says Schmale: "It may be possible to predict the specific circumstances under which the patient will become sick."

Upiohn's Medicine Man

When Florida's usually placid Seminole Indians get a crazy feeling, they drink an ancient tranquilizing tea brewed by the medicine man. This news finally reached the drug world recently through an ex-G.I. with a yen for tranquilizers. He rushed into the Upjohn Co,'s headquarters in Kalamazoo to extol the Seminole tea virtues, especially its lack of side effects. The man who brewed it for him, he reported, was none other than Josie Billie, or Kachanagofte (Big Tiger), onetime chief Seminole medicine man for 25 years and the only person alive who knows the formula. Whiffing a good thing. Upjohn sent

scouts to the Big Cypress Reservation near Immokalee, found a tranquil oldster (74) who still hunts, fishes and farms all day without tiring. Billie was free to talk commerce, it developed, because he got religion 14 years ago and quit practice to become a Baptist minister. Last month Upjohn flew Billie in a private plane to Kalamazoo, there besought him (with a new hearing aid and a little cash) to demonstrate his lore. He did.

The tea, he revealed, is made of at least twelve different herbs and roots (his secret). The recipe came down to him through his grandfather and father, but is so complex that it took him seven years to learn to brew a proper cup. Dosage for any and all mental ills: one piping hot cup | Broker, if any_

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Next time you receive a paycheck, pause to think of this: Millions of Americans are receiving extra checks regularly from dividends on common stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Good common stock can bring you extra income for your lifetime. On the New York Stock Exchange there are more than 300 stocks that have paid dividends every year from 25 to more than 100 years. We've put their records in a booklet called "DIVIDENDS OVER THE YEARS." The coupon brings it free.

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To choose stock wisely, always get facts. Never depend on tips or rumors. Stock prices go down as well as up. A company may not pay a dividend, may lose ground in our competitive economy. And use only money left over after living expenses are paid and emergencies provided for.

- Some advantages in owning stock: 1. If the company grows, your invest
 - ment can grow. So can dividends. This may help your income keep pace with any rise in prices.
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the first day, three daily with meals for the next three days. Upjohn tried it on a white mouse, which is trained to leap onto a wooden block at the sound of a bell to escape an electric shock. After ten minutes the mouse walked sedately at the bell, after 30 minutes simply stayed put,

Last week Billie was home building a new chickee (hut) with a bathroom on

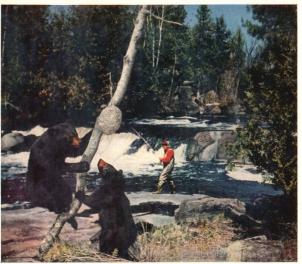


TEAMAKER BILLIE The mouse walked sedately.

Upjohn's money, and Upjohn was analyzing the tea's ingredients. It will be months before Upjohn feels able to announce its findings, at least two years before a new product could reach drugstores. Billie's tea, notes one researcher. contains "gunk" that needs thorough investigation. But Upjohn considers the project highly worthwhile. Very useful drugs have been found before in unorthodox fashion, e.g., reserpine, the ancient tranquilizer made from India's Rauwolfia plant, which became an anti-hypertensive drug. A favorable outcome will make Medicine Man Billie a rich man.

Polio Up

Paralytic polio rose ominously in August, announced the U.S. Public Health Service. Each week's total cases considerably topped those in the comparable weeks last year. In the week ending Aug. 23 there were 144 cases (43 in Michigan, mainly in Detroit), against 96 for the same week of 1957. In the week ending Aug. 30 the total fell only slightly to 126 cases, against 76 last year. Warned Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney: "The tragic fact is that many of the cases could have been prevented. Salk vaccine gives 70% to 90% protection against polio, but about 40 million Americans in the susceptible under-40 age group have not yet been vaccinated."



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Thorean, who found all life's meanings beside Walden Pond, would have loved Wiscomian's wonderful parks and forests, And you will, too, for wise conservation has kept the sylvan beauty that entranced Joliet and Marquette in 1673. You can study ancient Indian rock-carvings, or watch exciting Indian ecremonish, or perhaps find arrowheads to bring back home. There are eight thousand lakes for you to svinin, hass, gike and muskie to catch, and wild life to watch. There's camping, and hiking, and a million trees to sit under and watch the grass grow.

All men hunger for peace. It is still to be found in Nature. In the inspiration of cloud and forest, blossom and star, you will find testimony to the essential goodness of life — and the dignity of man.

FREE TOUR INFORMATION If you would like to visit Wisconsin's parks and forests, or drive anywhere in the U.S.A., let us help plan your trip. Write: Tour Bureau, Sinclair Oil Corporation, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

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Great Ideas of Western Man...one of a series

Speech is civilization itself. T
most contradictory word, pres

Thomas Mann defines civilization

Speech is civilization itself. The word, even the most contradictory word, preserves contact—
it is silence which isolates.

(The Magic Mountain, 1924)

Container Corporation of America CCA



SCIENCE

Where Croesus Reigned

One of the greatest cultural strains that influenced Western civilization flowed through Lydia in Asia Minor, for many centuries an industrial and financial centeries are considered to the control of the control of the control of the control of the culture, were Lydian colonists. The last King of Lydia, Crossus, was legendary for his vest wealth, the control of th

New Effort, Archaeologists were sure that the ruins of Sardis would prove extremely interesting, but they could not excavate them because they did not know exactly where the Lydian Sardis stood. The whole Sardis region, 45 miles inland from Turkey's modern Emir, is cluttered When diggers explored this relatively common stuff they did not find Lydian Sardis under it. This summer, a joint Harvard-Cornell expedition led by Professor George Hanfmann of Harvard, made another effort. Last week came the did has finally been found.

The discovery was made by detective work added to heavy digging. After spending part of the summer excavating the conspicuous ruins of a temple of Artemis, the diggers got down to the river bed without finding anything Lydian. In other promising spots they found only worthless Roman or Christian remains, and a few Lydian potsherds. But when they attacked the foundations of a large Roman-Byzantine structure called "Building B," they found a promising clue; a great marble block with an inscription telling that the Roman Emperor Lucius Verus (A.D. 130-169) had passed that way and given a sum of money to the gymnasium, which was probably a kind of school. This suggested that Building B might be the gymnasium mentioned. If so, the diggers were hot on the trail. According to ancient writers, the Sardis gymnasium was within sight of the royal palace of Croesus.

Old Site, After working for a while near Building B, the diggers found the ruins of a luxurious Roman house that seems to have been the mansion of a rich Christian bishop. Under its floor was what they were seeking; a large mass of broken pottery of Lydian manufacture. Nothing like it had ever been found in the Sardis like it had ever been found in the Sardis but the same of the same of the same of the same but the same of the same of the same of the same but the same of the same of the same of the same but the same of the same of the same of the same but the same of the same of the same of the same of the same but the same of the same of the same of the same of the same same of the same same of the same same of the same of the

No golden Lydian treasures or inscriptions in Lydia's language have yet come out of these diggings, but archaeologists are excited and hopeful. Lydia's contribution to civilization was largely obscured by the Greeks, who proverbially wrote all the histories and gave themselves all the histories and gave themselves all the breaks. The finding of Lydia's splendid capital may lead to better knowledge of the non-Greek roots of Western culture.

Monster Conference

Tourists in Geneva hotels began getting get-out notices more than three weeks ago (exception: the Emir of oil-drenched Qoa tar and his white-drappel retinue), and a flood of nontourists saturated the town. The Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy full title which started last week, is probably the liggest scientific ordina ever. Besides the 5,000 scientists confidence in the confidence of the

highly technical and mostly concerned with specialized details. (Example: neutron transport theory in slab lattices, L. Triliaj and J. Cermak, Zechoslovakia.) Much more interesting to the public was expressed in interviews or press conferences. The first Geneva conference, 1955, was notable for unaccustomed fraternization between scientists from Communist and non-Communist and the communist and the communistic and the communication and the community of the com

The 1958 conference is doing the same unwrapping job for controlled nuclear fusion of light elements, the great power hope of the future. The U.S., Britain and



Physicist Elmore & Scylla at Geneva
The great hope: power from fusion.

wives or camp followers. Geneva has 6,500 hotel beds, but it was so jammed that some of the delegates were forced to bunk in Evian, France, 60 miles away.

Speeches & Exhibits. The delegates came loaded with 2,300 scientific papers. 600 of which they were to present orally at five parallel series of meetings, with often baffled translators trying to deliver the highly technical texts in four languages. Along with this scientific five-ring circus ran two monster exhibitions, technical and commercial. The U.S. technical exhibit, which many visitors consider a triumph, and much better than the U.S. effort at the Brussels World's Fair, is staffed by white-coated scientists and 50 attractive, multilingual girls, who were put through a three-week crash course in basic nucleonics. The U.S. is showing two real live nuclear reactors, and four real and working fusion devices, which flash like lightning when crew-cut young scientists throw the switches. The U.S. exhibit cost \$4,500,000. No other nation has anything comparable. The only item in the Soviet exhibit to draw much popular interest is nonnuclear: a gleaming model of Sputnik III.

The scientific papers presented were

Russia have agreed to make public their experiments with fusion for power. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission released a 216-page book giving an excellent history of Project Sherwood, its fusion program. Papers presented at Geneva brought

the account up to the minute. Neither the U.S. nor any other nation can yet report that controlled fusion has surely been achieved, even on an impractical laboratory scale. Perhaps the most optimistic report came from British-born Physicist James L. Tuck, head of controlled fusion research at Los Alamos, who described an experimental device called Scylla, developed under Dr. William C. Elmore of Swarthmore College, which heats an ionized gas to extremely high temperature by compressing it magnetically. Dr. Tuck said that Scylla "looks probable as a thermonuclear source. At present there seems no reason to doubt that a thermonuclear reaction is taking place." The delegates of no other nation would say as much about their fusion

Bombs for Oil. Nearly all scientists at Geneva agreed that practical fusion power is many years off. Dr. Homi Bhabha of India stuck by his prediction at the

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first conference that it would take as years from that date, 1935, to generate fusion electricity. A few scientists were more optimistic, while Dr. Edward Teller of the U.S. guessed that success would not come "before the end of the oath century." Meanwhile, he advocated exploditure the property of the theory of the property of the

This and other U.S. proposals to blast harbors with nuclear explosives brought the only West-East dust-up at the conference. Academician Vasily S. Emelyanov, head of the Soviet Delegation, suggested that the U.S. might test new Hbombs by exploding them for allegedly peaceful purposes. Some reporters made much of this episode, but Dr. Emelyanov was not emphatic. He urged that such nuclear blasting be done under international inspection, which the U.S. also favors. At a press conference he was reminded that the late Andrei Vishinsky had bragged in 1949 that the Soviet Union was "utilizing atomic energy for razing mountains, irrigating deserts, cutting through the jungle and the tundra. We are spreading life, happiness, prosperity and welfare in places where the human footstep has not been seen for thousands of years." Said Emelvanov (to hearty applause): "Before 1955 I didn't pay much

attention to politicians."

Kilowoth's & Leo. Although controlled fusion caused most of the excitement at Geneva, the slowly developing techniques of fission power got plenty of attention too. In practical achievement, the British are ahead, with their Calder Hall reactors producing nearly three-quatress (144,000 practical tuses; the U.S.S.R. has completed no plant since its primitive 5,000-kw. job that was finished in 1954.

But the Russians had much to say about their nuclear-powered icebreaker, the Lenin, which is scheduled for completion this year. Its four reactors, one pletion this year. Its four reactors, one and they will drive the 16,000-ton vessel through ice 7 fit. thick. The Russians explained that they do not consider nuclear power economically practical for most ships, but an icebreaker ustional fuel. In from sources of conventional fuel.

While the physicists were discussing ways to cause more and more nuclear reactions, the biologists were talking about the dangers of radioactivity, and how they can be reduced. Dr. Jean Maisin of the can be reduced. Dr. Jean Maisin of the control of the control

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AVERY'S "SAIL": SIMPLE TO PAINT

Seaside Painting

Out the back door was Provincetown's harbor, with gulls wheeling and blue water glinting in the September sun. Within, on the white walls of the HCE Gallerye hung seven huge canvases that seemed to catch the seasied shimmer and give back a tranquil reflection of the dune bushes, the Cape Cod fish pier, the cool blue of the sea. They were the latest work of Painter Milton Avery, whose

Named for the protagonist of James Joyce's Finnegans Wake, Humphrey Chimpden Earwicker, who is a fiction favorite of the owner of the gallery, Nat Halper. clear, thinly brushed colors, picturing simple scenes, have earned him, at 65, a quiet, spreading fame. Artist Avery's day has been a long

Artist Avery's day has been a long time coming. Though his work now hangs in ten top U.S. museums, he has long been more a favorite with painters than with the public. But Avery, a mild-mannered, soit-spoken man with corn-flower-blue eyes, has always stood outside art movements. "I'm pretty hard to catalogue," he says.

Avery got interested in art as a youth in Hartford, Conn., when he began taking illustration courses by mail, He worked in a typewriter factory at night to leave his days free for sketching from nature in the East Hartford meadows along the Connecticut River. At 33, he married a 20-year-old girl he met in the next-door studio in Gloucester, Mass., Commercial Artist Sally Michel, who now draws for the New York Times Magazine. The couple set up housekeeping in Manhattan's Lincoln Square, but Avery's heart belonged to the country. In the summer the two, later accompanied by their daughter March, set up easels in such places as the Gaspé Peninsula, Provincetown, California, Mexico, Europe,

Over the years Avery clarified his colors, refined his images to near abstractions. "I always take something out of my pictures," he explains. The resulting discipline on occasions allows Avery to produce prodigiously, "He told me he thought he had exhausted all the Provincetown subjects," recalls Gallery Owner Halper, "then early in August he suddenly turned out eleven paintings."

On display last week. Avery's sudden endo-di-the-summer spurt made a glowing show. Hot Moon hung in the August sky like a hall of orange light that cast an orange sheen over the magenta sea; Saul shows a ghostly boat slipping silently through a sea of rapid blue and white strokes. "When people ask me how long it took," Avery explained, "I say 30 years. That's how long the preparation took."



AVERY: HARD TO CATALOGUE

ART (

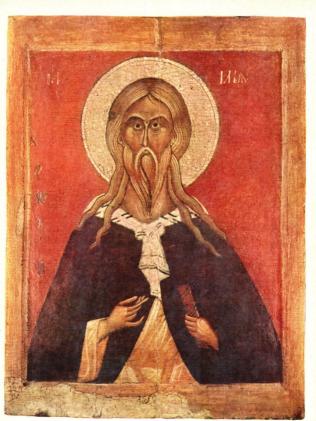
ESTIVAL-GOERS at Edinburgh are getting a feast of art such as has been assembled in Europe only twice before in this century. Spread out before them are more than 250 objects covering the whole richness of Byzantine art, from its glowing mossies to its small ivories, enamels, rich metal work and superb icons (religious images). Rarest dish: a host of icons sent abroad for the first time from great collections in Turkey, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. The total effect is a reminder that for more than a busuand years, from the sack of Rome in A.D. 410 to branch of Christendom was the creator and quardian of classic art.

To Westerners, Byzantine art has seemed stiff, hieratic and almost primitive. A partial excuse is that, until this century, many of its major accomplishments were hidden. Moslems plastered over the great mosaics of the churches of St. Sophia and Kariye Camii (Tixus, Sept. 12, 1959) in Istanbul. Much other religious art was tucked away in inaccessible monasteries. Irons were heavily overpainted and smudged by centuries of candle smoke.

Hidden Flornes, A major breakthrough in Byzantine at was the rediscovery of the Russian iron, one of the great. traditional art forms. Medieval Russians carried wonderworking irons into battle against the Tartars, held them aloft in religious processions, encrusted church partitions with them. Because pious tradition held that the earliest images were painted-from-life portraits of New Testament figures, the irons were scrupiously copied for some Soo years, repaired when damaged and endlessly varnished. I cons bought up at the turn of the century by N. P. Likhachev, whose collection is now in Leningrad's Russian Museum, and I. S. Ostroukhev, whose collection is now in Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery, jaid the basis for scholarly study. Cleaning them for the first time in centuries was a revelation. Says Soviet Expert Victor Lasareft: "In place of dark, gloomy icons coated with a thick layer of varnish, [viewers] beheld glorious works of art, radiant with colors as bright as precious stones. They blazed with the flame of or jink, violet and golden vellow."

The Hunderer, Soviet researches, summarized in a handsome outsized volume published this year by UNESCO (Early Russian Leons, New York Graphic Society; 818). establish the medieval stronghold city of Novgood, southeast of Leningrad, as one of the great centers of icon making. A Constantingole-trained Greek named Theophanes—called by a contemporary the "very excellent book illuminator and painter"—was the artist two brought the secrets of Byzantium's golden age to the cold north in the late 14th century, sparked Novgoord's greatest period.

Soviet experts doubt that The Prophet Elijah (see color page) was from the hand of Theophanes; it is too Russian in its overtones. But that the unknown painter was striving to emulate the Greek's masterful touch seems certain, Painted on wood (the raised frame is part of the same panel) against a field of glowing vermilion. Elijah's closely spaced eyes glow fervently from his high-checkboned, ascetic face, which is the part of the same panel of the part of t



LATE 14TH CENTURY RUSSIAN ICON: THE PROPHET ELIJAH



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THE PRESS

Tough Times

Three bullets snapped through the sultry Cyprus air. Dead on the pavement lay Police Superintendent Donald Murray Thompson, a crumpled symbol of the decision last week by the rebel EOKA to end its jittery truce with the British military government. Next day, on the streets the only unarmed Britons abroad were those who had to be: reporters for the jaunty Times of Cyprus (circ. 5,400).

For better than three years, dark-haired, dynamic Editor-Publisher Charles Foley has shaped his Times into a trimly edited. headline-splashed eight-column paper that generally has islanders choking on their



His readers choke on their breakfast.

breakfast. He thinks, and says, that British policy is a mess. He loudly deplores Greek terrorism for destroying all chance of peace. He blasts the island's Turkish leader for stirring up racial hatred.

But Foley is not exclusively a knucklerapper, "I have sympathy," he says, "for the Cypriots as a civilized people who have for generations been denied the ordinary rights of self-rule and freedom. If we Englishmen can't settle a simple matter like Cyprus without getting in deeper every day, we might as well get out of business as leader of the Commonwealth." Foley thinks Cyprus eventually ought to go under U.N. trusteeship.

"Alarm & Despondency?" With such forthrightness in a tippy-toes, securityconscious situation, the Times within a year zoomed past its only rival, the stodgy, pro-government Cyprus Mail, in circulation and influence. To prove army inefficiency, Foley printed stories on how his reporters had bluffed their way past guards into top-secret areas. When stern

former Governor Sir John Harding put out a law giving him the right to suspend any newspaper without cause, Foley sent 150 protest telegrams to editors and such political leaders as Churchill and Attlee. In retaliation, the government fined him for publishing news likely to cause "alarm and despondency." Foley's fuss got the law revoked three months later.

Last year Foley greeted new Governor Sir Hugh Foot with quiet approvaluntil he became convinced that Colonial Office blimps were directing Foot into the same clumsy repression that undid his predecessor. One recent battle: a successful fight for the release of the editor of the island's largest Greek-language newspaper, jailed for refusing to kill a stor

A Quiet Place." India-born and London-educated, Foley, 49, got his first job on the Chicago Tribune's famed Paris Tribune, later worked 15 years as foreign editor on Lord Beaverbrook's giant (circ. 4,116,157) Daily Express. After World War II, Foley wrote a bestselling book on Hitler's daredevil Handyman Otto Skorzeny and guerrilla warfare, quit the Beaver and sailed to Cyprus in 1955, "It

seemed a quiet place," he says. Chain-smoking Cypriot cigarettes, Fo-

ley puts in 80 hours a week at the Times office, drives his editorial staff (four Britons, six Foley-trained Cypriots) with querulous sarcasm. ("How many Cypriots." he is likely to cry, "care enough about the British cricket test matches to want to be told they've been rained off in one-inch type?") Foley will order replates by phone from his bed to keep up with the island's latest explosion, blithely ignoring groans from his Greek printing staff.

During EOKA's murder-marred revolt another frightened back to England. At least four times, clipped voices have phoned Foley to warn that bombs will explode under his home in ten minutes. They never have, and Foley now takes violence in his stride. "Everything hap-pens twice in Cyprus," he says wearily. "It's like watching a really terrible film around for the second time.

Meet the Press

Supporting a candidate for office can backfire embarrassingly-as the Miami News (circ. 137,598) once discovered when, in the midst of a crusade against gamblers, it recommended a city council candidate who turned out to be a convicted bookie. Last year, when crew-cut Columnist William C. Baggs, 37, became editor of James M. Cox Jr.'s News, he reserved the right to name the candidates the paper would support. Baggs set up a six-man editorial board to grill candidates in off-the-record sessions. As Florida's Democratic primary campaign drew to a close this week, the result of Baggs's inquisition was an editorial policy far more savvy, far less likely to be fatuous than the old hit-or-miss ways. Sitting around Baggs's paper-cluttered

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Major deponents in this year's election race for Senator were ex-Senator Claude Pepper and Incumbent Spessard Holland (Tiose, Sept. 8). What went on at the grillings was, as usual, the secret of those who took part, but apparently they were uncommonly revealing. Making its choice last week, the News headlined its editorial clast week, the News headlined its editorial.

"A Limited Choice.

"Pepper," wrote Baggs, "has watered his philosophy". . and we would not know what we were recommending to our readers if we recommend him." But Spessard Holland, who snipes at Pepper as an unregenerate pro-Red, "has been guilty of pine and palmetto McCarthy-approval of Holland—only because his seniority might help Florida's agriculture and timber industries.

Both candidates howled for Baggs's scalp and vainly tried to track down vacationing Publisher Daniel J. Mahoney. Editor Baggs happily summoned his board to assess candidates in other races.

Cartoonist & Nose

Is caricature cruel? Many a reader of Paris' left-wing daily Combat (circ. 58,-000) complains that Staff Cartoonist Jean Pinatel's banana-nosed version of Premier Charles de Gaulle is a clear case of



proboscis profaned. Last week Pinatel snapped back at his critics. Beside an amiable, big-nosed De Gaulle, Pinatel drew an evil-eyed, small-nosed De Gaulle, then offered his defense.

The drawins prove, he said that one on make a fororble caricature even with a big nose, and an unfavorable caricature even with a small nose. Moreover, "since the public commonly says that politicians cannot see farther than the end of their noses, my caricatures give De Gaullet the opportunity to be much more farseing," On top of that, he went on, the general himself likes the drawings. Wrote De sketches of Pinatel are at once droil and melancholy, like life itself."

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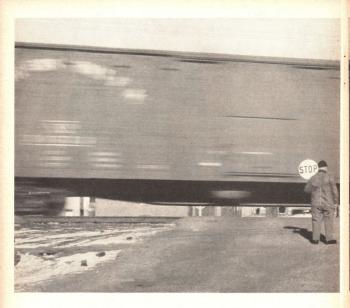
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BUSINESS

STATE OF BUSINESS

Surprise

From Washington, Wall Street and the nation's major industries came a surprisingly unanimous report last week: the pickup is moving much faster than expected. The recovery led to the coining of a new phrase to characterize the recession—the V recession—a sharp drop followed by sharp recovery (see chart).

Government economists, who had expected the recession to be the same saucer



shape as in 1948-49 and 1953-54, were changing their tune because an outpouring of new statistics showed a sudden and simultaneous hardening in the major muscles of the economy-capital expenditures, sales, new orders, inventories (see below), Every major industry counted in the Federal Reserve Board's index of production has boosted output from the low of last spring. The Fed felt recovery had progressed far enough to permit two more of its district banks, Minneapolis and Chicago, to raise their discount rates from 11% to 2%. Wall Street snorted bullishly at these figures, at midweek sent Dow-Jones industrials to the year's high of 513.71, just 7.34 points off the alltime peak of April 1956.

Turnabout in Expansion

Beamed Presidential Economic Adviser Gabriel Hauge: "No doubt it. That's big news." The big news was a report from the Commerce Department that industry's expenditures for plant and equipment apparently stopped declining in the third quarter, will start climbing in the fourth quarter. The Department polled industry, found capital outlays are expected to be at the same annual rate in the third quarter as in the second, \$3.0, billion, seasonally adjusted. Spending is expected to rise in the fourth quarter to \$31 billion, some three to six months before forecasters had expected the turnabout to come.

Industry is encouraged to spend more because sales and new orders are on the rise. Washington reported that from May to July, manufacturers' sales rose \$1.1 billion, to \$2:6,3 billion. New orders to to \$2:6,3 billion. New orders to to \$2:6,3 billion. New and the process of the sales of the

One of the reasons for the spurt in sales and orders was the ever-growing construction boom. Total estimated construction set in place during August reached an alltime monthly high of §4.8 billion—\$160 million better than July. Soft spots in the economy were begin-

Soit spots in the economy were beginning to harden:

¶ Exports, though still 15% below last

year, gained 3% from June to July.

¶ Rail carloadings, while still 13% off the year-ago pace, rose to the year's high in August's last week, showed every sign of continuing up in weeks ahead.

of continuing up in weeks ahead.

¶ Copper output was boosted 15% by
Phelps Dodge Corp., the No. 2 domestic
producer, following a similar rise by the
No. 1 producer. Kennecott.

No. 1 producer, Kennecott.

¶ Aluminum production was increased by
Reynolds Metals from July's 73% to
83½%, following a similar recent rise by
Kaiser Aluminum.

Even the appliance industry, which has been lagging for more than a year and a half, showed new life. Factory sales of new TV sets during August topped the year-ago pace for the first time during 1958. Borg-Warner's Norge division hired 600 workers and put on second shifts "to meet unfilled orders and refill depleted inventories."

Confidence in Cars

Only one major segment of the economy has yet to turn around: car sales. Last week President Lester Lum ("Tex") Colbert showed off Chrysler Corp,'s new line, predicted that the industry's calendar 1959 sales will rise to 5,500,000 or 6.000.000, well above calendar 1958's estimated 4,600,000. But even optimistic Tex Colbert felt that buyers are not yet as enthusiastic as the industry would like. Said he: "People still show some tendency to wait for further signs of recovery before taking on new obligations." To loosen consumer purse strings, Chrysler spent \$150 million to face-lift its cars, installed a swivel front seat in many models to make it easier to get in and

General Motors will kick off its new model year with the Buick on Sept. 15. Last week the completely restyled Buick was already on the streets, being delivered to dealers (see cut). Ford said the new Mercury will be "totally new from road to roof." with 61% more glass space than the poor-selling '58s. To make the over-haul complete, Ford's Mercury-Edsel-Lincoln Boss James J. Nance, onetime head of Hotpoint and Studebaker-Packard, resigned under pressure after eight months as division chief, Under Nance, production skidded to 110,644 cars this year from 264,439 at the same time last year. Nance was replaced by his assistant, Vice President Ben D. Mills, 43.

The big worry in Detroit was still the threat of an auto strike. United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther pomeited to setth detait this week for a strike, month-old offer of a two-year contract extension. At week's end Reuther himself rejoined the contract talks for the first time since June 1, and both sides appeared opinion of the production of t



G.M.'s New Buick
"People still show some tendency to wait."

AVIATION

Noise over Jet Noise

U.S. airlines are all set to take off into the jet age when Pan American World Airways begins flights to Europe around Nov. 1 with Boeing's 707, and American Airlines starts domestic jet service early next year. But last week the Port of New York Authority, operator of New York International Airport, the world's key international terminal cacounting for 60% U.S. bleve a warning whistle.

It raised grave doubts whether it will permit the 707 to operate, except under such restrictions that would make the flights lose money. The official reason for the Port Authority's stand: jet noise.

Idlewild stands alone in the U.S. in objecting to jets. Airports in Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Boston, Denver, Wichita, Oklahoma City and also Mexico City, Caracas and Vancouver. B.C. welcome and actively solicit jetliner test flights, figuring that an airport that cannot or will not take jets might as well go back

Fractured Decibels. Plane builders themselves long ago recognized the noise problem, went to work developing suppressors that would cut the roar and whine of pure jet engines without cutting engine efficiency too much. Last week Boeing announced that it had licked the problem. It said that its suppressor had cut iet noise below the level promised purchasers of the 707, making it slightly less noisy than a Super Constellation. The trick was done by breaking up the jet stream and funneling it through 21 narrow after tubes instead of one big tube. "The big, doughnut-shaped exhaust roar," said a Boeing engineer, "was broken down into 21 smaller, bagel-sized noises," The loss in efficiency: only 2% loss in thrust (v. up to 20% in earlier supressor devices), plus a 2% increase in fuel use.

Even the highly critical Port Authority admitted that the suppressors have reduced jet noise at the normal measuring distance to 102 decibels, about the level of a piston-engine airliner. But it has also thrown a new factor into the dispute; the Authority argued that the results of tests it had made showed that the jet noise contained a high-pitched whine that made it much more objectionable to listeners than a piston-engine plane roar of a much higher decibel reading. But the Authority's own aviation-development specialist, Herbert O. Fisher, apparently disagreed. He joined with outside technicians in a report calling the suppressor a success, likely to make the 707 appreciably less objectionable to listeners than large piston planes

Scored Silly, As the pressure built up, Idlewild gave grudging ground at week's end. It granted a 50-day extension to Pan Am to continue nonpassenger 70 flight tests between New York and Puerto Rico, allowing night flights and lifting the plane's weight restrictions from 100,000 lbs, to the fully loaded capacity of 247-



BOEING'S NOISE SUPPRESSORS From one big doughnut, 21 bagels.

ooo lbs. But planes will still be required to follow strict flight and climb patterns that minimize annoyance to householders, because the Authority, said one airman, is still "scared silly" by its lawyers' warnings of possible householders' damage suits.*

Despite the talk about airplane noises, few property owners ever bother to take legal action, and fewer still win. The U.S. Air Force, for example, has been named in 34 suits about aircraft noise. Although its planes operate without suppressors, only three suits were lost; only one of those involved pure jets.

WALL STREET

High Jinks in Artloom

One of the most heavily traded stocks on the New York Stock Exchange last week was that of a little Philadelphia rug of \$3,750 and the properties of \$3,750 and \$1,750 and \$1,75

The face belonged to 33-year-old Hyman Marcus, onetime mathemiatic steadier who forsook ivied halls for finance. In 1952 Marcus bought into the debt-fidden U.S. Hoffman Machinery Corp., a money-losing pressing-and-dry-cleaning-machine company. After he gained control, Marcus announced grandiose plans to buy up prof-itable subsidiaries to create a bodding comitable with the company shares rose to \$2.2 a share before the bubble burst and sent the price down to \$5.75.

Next Marcus began buying Artloom stock, in June got himself elected chairman of the board. Thereafter he repeated his old spiel about big mergers to transturing company. As before, the stock started up. When SEC looked closely last week, at least part of the reason was apparent. Not only did Marcus hold, at last report, 50,000 of Artloom's 504,982 outstanding shares, but the Manhattan brokerage firm of Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., of which Marcus is a partner, was reported to have had registered 225,000 shares for its own account and its customers'. The buying had not only sent up the price but had put Marcus and associates in a strong position to squeeze the short sellers, who,

TIME CLOCK

NEW FOOD LAW will raise barriers against additives that color, flavor, preserve foods. Before foods can be sold in future, producers must prove to Government that additives are safe; in past, burden of prof was on U.S. to show that they were unsafe.

RAIL-FARE BOOSTS of 15% for first class and 5% for coach are planned by Pennsylvania and New York Central lines on Nov. 1, when automatic 7¢ hourly wage increases take effect. If ICC approves, this would be third general fare raise in less than two years.

COSTLIER AIR TRAVEL is in the wind. American Airlines, nation's biggest, has petitioned CAB to end first-class roundtrip discounts, reduce family-plan discounts from 50% to 331% effective Oct. 20.

AIRLINE COMPETITION is cutting market for U.S. carriers on North Atlantic run. Last year, for first time, Pan Am and T.W.A. carried less than 50% of total traffic on route; in first six months of '58 they dropped back to about 40%.

AIR SAFETY will take major step forward this fall as Air Force and CAA in 31 cities begin to share their radar equipment to keep tabs on military, civilian planes alike.

FOOD PRICES are down to year's low at wholesale. Shopping basket of 31 basic foods (1 lb. of each) costs \$6.39, down from April high of \$6.72.

ATOM PLANE ENGINE, proved a success in tests, has been run for 230 hours by General Electric. Engine is started by gasoline, but reactor power then takes over.

GOLD OUTFLOW from U.S. in 1958 has topped \$1.76 billion, more than any full-year drop in nation's history. Movement is caused by recent recession, slump in exports, investors' flight from dollar.

NATIONAL DEBT DILEMMA-

FRB and Treasury Face a New Problem

AS the Federal Reserve Board allowed a few more steps last week to tighten credit (see State of Business), more and more Wall Streeters wondered whether the FRB can control a new inflationary upsurge as well as it did during the 1955-57 boom. How widespread these doubts are was reflected in the stock market, where stock prices during the week rose to a new high for the year. Wall Street was highly skeptical about the power of the FRB because, in trying to control the new inflation it fears, the FRB is up against a big problem it did not have before. The FRB will have to keep credit easy enough so that the Treasury can raise \$10 billion to \$12 billion to finance the biggest postwar deficit, and do that at a time when the Government bond market is the weakest in years.

The bond market is still in the throes of a shake-out that Wall Streeters compare to the '29 crash in stocks. With the benefit of hindsight, bond experts lay the blame on Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson, Eager to stretch out the public debt, i.e., lengthen the maturing period of Government bonds. Anderson brought out medium and long-term bond issues in June, a poor time because the market was at the top of a speculative binge that had boosted the price of U.S. bonds (TIME, June 30). Many, gambling on a continued rise, bought the new bonds with nothing down. But in June it also became plain that the recession had hit bottom and the FRB might have to tighten credit. Bond buyers saw the promise of higher interest ahead and dumped their holdings. The speculative bubble burst. As prices fell, the yields reached as high as 34 on Government bonds. The Government bond market turned so weak that when the Treasury floated a \$16.3 billion issue of oneyear certificates, the FRB had to support the market by buying \$1.2 billion of it, thus adding to the credit supply. Then it tried to tighten credit by sopping up the extra funds and permitting its banks to boost their discount rates. For the debacle in bonds, whether brought on by fumbles by the Treasury or the surprisingly quick turnabout in the economy, the Treasury is being bitterly blamed. Said Armand Erpf of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.: "I suppose the loss of several billions of dollars in bond values is the price we have to pay to break in a new Secretary of the Treasury.

Now the FRB and Anderson have to find their way out of the debris of the bond break. Within the next month, the Treasury must raise \$\frac{8}{2}\times\$, billion in new money, the first of a series of huge financing operations over the next ten months by which Anderson must raise new cash, and refinance some \$46 billion in maturing securities. With private investors scared out of the bond market, the Treasury is counting heavily on commercial banks to buy its future issues. Since the banks can turn right around and borrow from the PRB on the bonds, this will also add to the credit supply, forcing the content of the property of the prope

Washington officials hope that the bond market has hit bottom and that prices will strengthen. But few Wall Street experts are willing to take a chance and advise the purchase of bonds. Said one banker: "I don't know what the bond market will do next. but I'm certainly not going to add any more bonds to my portfolio." Says Girard Spencer of Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, a top dealer in Government securities: "We are in a long term trend to higher interest rates." In fact, some experts predict that Congress will have to raise the 41% interest ceiling on Government bonds to permit the Treasury to sell long term issues, even though it will drive down further the prices of present issues and raise a political storm.

To solve the Treasury's problems. many an expert feels that it must drastically revise its whole approach to the management of the debt. To start, it should recruit more staffers with practical experience in the money market. Too many Treasury decisions, say critics, are made on the basis of advice from its unwieldy financial advisory committees, which, as one bond trader says, "usually tell the Treasury to issue long-term bonds-for the other guy to buy," A more sweeping suggestion, being pushed by some bondmen, is that the Treasury should consider a "grandiose" refunding of all its older issues. In effect, it should lump individual securities together into fewer issues, stretch out the duration of the bonds and stagger their maturity dates, Treasury financing is now so bunched that the FRB may not be able to apply credit brakes when it wants for fear of upsetting the Government market. To overcome this will take considerable doing, but until the Treasury learns to manage the debt more astutely Wall Streeters fear that the Federal Reserve Board will lack most of the flexibility it has had in the past to ease-or tighten-the money supply and stabilize the economy.

knowing the actual value of Artloom from its balance sheet, had sold 35,000 shares of stock short, now had to pay high to cover their sales. (Delighted at the high price, four veteran officials up to last report had unloaded more than 11,000 shares.)

As soon as SEC's investigation started, the Stock Exchange also moved in to brake any big drop in Arthom stock, it brake any big drop in Arthom stock, it banned the use of "stop orders"; i.e., orders placed in advance by stockholders to sell (or buy) when the stock reaches a certain price. Such orders to sell, as they are successively executed, often send a stock plummetring. Nevertheless, Art. toom's price sazged last week to \$2:1.

ELECTRONICS

Man with a Plan

Even in the electronics industry, chockfull of whiz kids, Charles Bates Thornton stands out as a wonder. He was an Air Force colonel at 28, the planning director of Ford Motor Co. at 32, the operating boss of Hughes Aircraft at 35, Now-at 45-he heads one of the fastest-growing electronics makers: Beverly Hills' Litton Industries. In five years under Thornton, Litton's yearly sales have risen from \$3,000,000 to \$83 million, are expected to top \$110 million in the twelve months ending next July, Last week "Tex" Thornton was ready to bite off another chunk of the market. He said that Litton had closed a deal-pending the Justice Department's expected approval-to buy Westrex Corp. (yearly sales: \$13 million). a communications firm, with outlets in 35 foreign countries, that the trustbusters forced Western Electric to sell.

Litton products have already gone far round the free world. In Turkey, a probing Litton radar antenna reportedly keeps tabs on Soviet missile firings. Across the far north of Canada and Alaska, Litton klystron tubes generate radar beams for the Distant Early Warning line, At almost every sizable U.S. airport, Littonantennas help control flights; in universities, Litton digital desk computers solve calculus jawbreakers. Litton claims to be the nation's biggest seller of desk calculating machines, the broadest supplier of TV replacement transformers (more than 900 different models), one of the two largest makers (along with American Bosch Arma) of inertial guidance systems for missiles.

Bottle for Funds. Stocky, handsome Tex Thorston, who was born in Knox County, Texas and graduated from Texas Technological College (27), got a back-handed boost toward success from eccentic, erratic Howard Hughes. Thornton quit Hughes Aircraft in the same big blowup of Hughesmen (Than, Oct. 5, blowup of the College (2000), and the College (2000) and the College (20

Looking for an angel to back them in starting a new company, Thornton went to Wall Street's Lehman Bros. Lehman



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LITTON'S THORNTON
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Partner Paul Mazur argued that Thornowas just another eggheaded visionary, said that any loan to him would go down the frain. But other Lehman partners, impressed by Thornton's job at Hughes, for the frain of the

Battle for Brains, With Lehman-raised cash, Thornton and associates bought Litton, then a small microwave-tube outfit that had supplied Hughes with its best magnetrons, i.e., vacuum tubes that emit radar impulses. During the next 15 months, Litton used stock and cash to pick up half a dozen little-known firms making computers, printed circuits, servomechanisms, communications and navigation equipment. When Litton bought Digital Controls Systems Inc. in 1954, it also got brilliant Research Scientist George Steele; Steele heads Litton's work on lightweight computers that make up to 15,000 calculations per second for a plane in flight. Litton also lured other top brains away from big companies by granting stock options. Dr. Henry Singleton left North American Aviation for Litton, where in three years he produced the answer to one of the Pentagon's toughest problems: an inertial guidance system that is light enough (50 lbs. v. 500 to 1,000 lbs. for earlier systems) to steer the most sophisticated

Battle for Survival. So fast did Thornton collect companies that many a competitor called Litton a house of cards, figured it would collapse under the blow of the recession. Yet Litton kept right on expanding. Early this year Litton merged with New Jersey's Monroe Calculating Machine Co. (sales: \$40 million) because Thornton figures that Litton's talents fit in perfectly with the electronic changes that are revolutionizing the businessmachine field.

machine field. In carrying out a master plan for a balanced company, Litton now has a healthy sales split of 45% military, 55% commercial. Yet Thornton, is the first to admit that "we have a long way to go"-and that the road ahead will be slippery. Though Litton's profits reached \$3,700,-000 in the last fiscal year, they have yet to live up to the price of his highly touted, fast-rising stock, now selling at 568-or 26 times earnings. The competition in the industry is growing so rough that competitors still question whether Litton is strong enough to compete over the long run. Tex Thornton himself expects that many a promising, new electronics maker will be shaken out of the industry. Says he: "The same thing will happen in the relatively new electronics-based industry as in autos and aircraft. All industries have gone through a maturing phase, and a few companies emerge to stabilize the industry. In five years or so, a few dominant companies will emerge from electronics. Litton is going to be one of them.'

TYCOONS Capitalist & Commissar

Ity of Kussais netus:

Western Edward and the reason to wetcome Edward as a self-starting elder (74) statesman on a personal campaign or world peace," Eaton had been corresponding with Premier Khrushchev, had been recently priased by Khrushchev for his efforts to soften U.S. policy toward for such help-especially from such a prize specimen of capitalist. At an agrize specimen of capitalist, At an agrize that the proper such a proper specimen of capitalist. At an agrize that the proper specimen of capitalist, and agold medal for his "great contribution to Russian agriculture." Latter hew as exorted to the Kremlin for a 13-hour talk with "clean-desk man"." Eaton Gound a "Clean-desk man"."

"clean-desk man." "I have heard," Eaten told the Premier,
"I have heard," so and the remier industry is in favor of war so that war
orders will continue to flow. Speaking
solely as a capitalist, we industrialists are
not at all happy about spending \$40 billion a year for implements of war that,
if they had to be used, would mean the
annihilation at the same time. Don't forget that this arms race places a crushing
the property of the pro

burden of taxation on industry." Khrushchey understood, "because of the expense to us of our own defense effort, but said: "We are being driven most reluctantly to these expenditures." To illustrate the U.S. desire for peace, Eaton told Khrushchev about Industrialist Andrew Carnegie, who amassed a fortune of \$500 million, gave a great deal of it away to promote peace. To make this more meaningful. Eaton paused and asked the translator to convert the \$500 million into rubles. Added Eaton: "I would like you to think of a man like Andrew Carnegie as being representative of American industrialists.

Later, Capitalist Eaton gave his impression of the Communist leader: "He is a man who is not to be pushed around. You get the idea when you're with him that he's the boss, I have spent most of my life persuading myself that I can read men and their minds. Of Khrushchev I am convinced that he wants peace." For Mindreader Eaton, the Red boss seemed to have an equally high opinion. As a farewell present, he gave Eaton a troika, an old-fashioned open carriage, and three matched horses, plus a trainer's services for two months.

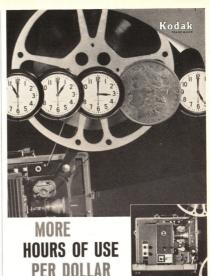
TOYS Hooping It Up

The men who started all the current whoopee in hoops are Toymakers Arthur Melin and Richard Knerr, 33-year-old owners of the Wham-O Manufacturing Co. of San Gabriel, Calif. Last March, while attending a New York toy fair. they got a tip from an acquaintance on

a wooden hoop popular in Australia. Melin and Knerr turned out a score of wooden hoops, did not like them, started experimenting in plastics. In May they made some 3-ft, hoops out of brightly colored polyethylene tubing. Melin field-tested them on some neighborhood childrenand a national fad started. From children's



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games, the hoop soon graduated to adult calisthenics.

The partners began mass production of their Hula Hoop, and a dozen companies quickly imitated the Hula Hoop (the name could be registered, but the hoop could not be patented) and cut into Wham-O's monopoly.

For Melin and Knerr, the hoop is the

biggest thing yet. Eleven years ago they opened a shop with less than \$1,000 cash and plans to make slingshots. Since then they have added three dozen other toys and gadgets to their production, now employ 670. Last year they hit their first jackpot with a lightweight plastic platter, the "frisbee." They have already sold about 2.000,000 Hula Hoops (93¢ wholesale, a 16% gross profit), hope to sell millions more before the craze dies.

LIQUOR

Tax Tempest

Across the U.S., liquor distillers, wholesalers and retailers last week heaved a mighty sigh of relief. After a long, bitter industry fight, the whisky business finally had a new set of excise tax rules. Under the Forand bill, which was last week signed into law by President Eisenhower, distillers no longer must pay the excise tax of \$10.50 per gal, on liquor held in Government bond upon withdrawal or automatically after eight years of storage. They now may hold it up to 20 years without paying the tax.

When the Korean war came, many U.S. distillers, recalling World War II shortages, began laying down heavy liquor stocks. But there were no shortages, and stocks piled up. Fearful of having to pay the tax after eight years, stocks were dumped on the market (often under new brand names) at cut-rate prices, Most distillers agreed that some kind of relief was necessary to eliminate price wars, but differed on what.

Leading the fight for tax relief was Schenley Industries, which favored granting tax relief to existing and future whisky stocks, Among Schenley's arguments: only in this way can U.S. distillers compete with the British and Canadians. whose governments have no force-out tax provision. Against Schenley stood Joseph E, Seagram & Sons, Seagram argued that Schenley held 60% to 70% of all the old whisky in the U.S., hence would reap the major benefit. Seagram backed a different proposal of the Distilled Spirits Institute: grant tax relief, but prohibit distillers from labeling their whiskies as over eight years old until all companies have built up big inventories of cobwebbed stocks.

Congress decided the issue Schenley's way. Last week Schenley President Lewis S. Rosenstiel said that his fight was not for Schenley alone, pointed out that virtually every distilling stock has risen since Congress acted, many to new highs. (Schenley's rose the most, from 184 earlier this year to 311.) Distress selling of whisky to collect the tax is now over, said Rosenstiel, and there is no reason for "senseless" price wars.

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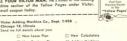
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MILESTONES

Born. To Singing Actress Anne Jeffreys, 35, and Actor Robert Sterling, 41, the ghost husband and wife in TV's Topper series: their second child, second son (he has a daughter by a previous marriage to Actress Ann Sothern); in Burbank, Calif, Name: Robert Dana. Weight: 7 jbs. 12 oz.

Born. To George M. Leader, 40, Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mary Leader, 39: their third son, fourth child; in Harrisburg, Pa. Name: David Charles. Weight: 9 lbs.

Married, Jean Seberg, 19, cornfed cinemactress who at 17 was chosen for movie stardom as Joan of Arc in Bernard Shaw's Saint Joan; and Francois Moreuil, 24, Harvard-trained French lawyer; in Marshalltown, Jowa.

Morried. Amelia Eden, 25, niece of former British Prime Minister Anthony Eden; and Giovanni Borrelli, 30, \$55-aweek engine-room mate on a ferryboat that runs between Naples and Ischia; in Ischia, Italy. Said the bride's mother: "I'm not worried about Amelia's happiness. I know she will be happy. What worries me is the plumbing."

Morried, Sarah Vaughan, 34, supplevoiced Negro jazz singer; and Clyde Brooks Atkins, 30, owner of a fleet of taxicabs on Chicago's South Side, onetime football fullback; she for the second time, he for the first; in a City Hall ceremony, in Chicago. Witness: Trumpeter John Birks ("Dizzy" Gillespie. The bride were a white trapeze dress and green shoes. The heat of the condition of the condition of the short of cond-black tie, and, on his head, a diamond-patterned, black-andwhite arthory 6.

Married. Jeff Donnell, 37, actress who is giving up her job as Comedian George Gobel's TV wife; and Manhattan adman John Bricker II, 39; he for the second time, she for the third (her second: Actor Aldo Ray); in Van Nuys, Calif.

Died, George Fingold, 49, attorney general of Massachuetts, Republican nominee for governor in the coming November elections; of a heart attack; in Concord, Mass. The new nominee is onetime Massachuestets house of representatives Speaker Charles Gibbons, 57, who irritated his colleagues last spring when he retised to become "a sacrificial lamb" by rumalor for U.S. Senator against John Kennedy.

Died. Lady Beecham, 50, British concert pianist (Betty Humby), wife of Conductor Sir Thomas Beecham, 79; of a heart attack; in Buenos Aires, where Sir Thomas was completing a concert series.

* A red cap worn by Moslem men. Dizzy's version was given to him by Omar Mohallim Mohamed, recent special representative at the U.N. from Italian Somaliland.



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CINEMA

The New Pictures

Dunkirk (Ealing: M-G-M). Blimey! 'Ow could 'e do it? 'Ere's this bloke, see, this Mike Balcon-'e ain't no bloody amateur when there's a camera abaht. 'E did aowl' Alec's Lavender Hill Mob. an' with not much 'elp neither, financially so to speak, and they're sayin' 'e's brilliant, 'e's got it made. A ruddy, stained-glass genius, that's what they called 'im. 'E's no genius, 'e's a bloody miracle worker. 'E's taken the evacuation at Dunkirk-their finest hour, like the aowl' boy said, an' the greatest military operation in the 'aowl' bloomin' 'istory of military warfare—an' 'e's got official films and records, pots of money, 'e's got a cast 'e couldn't squeeze into Trafalgar Square, an' wot else's 'e got?

'E's got the worst little stinker of a picture England has sent across the Atlan-

tic in a long time.

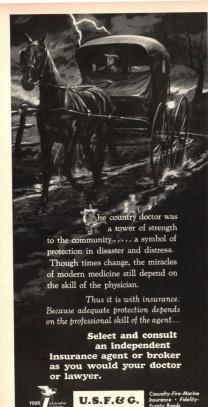
It's 1046—with the Majjinot Line crumblin' an' all that. 'Ere's John Mills, 'e's a British corporal an' e's tryin' to fight a war in France, an' all e's got to shoot at is a bloomin' painted backforp. 'E heventually walks to the beach, since 'e's walked everywhere else there is, an' 'e lies down for a nap while the Stukas bomb all the other blokes.

But 'e ain't forgotten, not by a long shot. The beat-ownir 'offs' of England start thinkin' of 'is well-bein', an' they set off by the thousands to 'eip bring back the lads off the beaches. Sorry day for Bighty, all right, Only one boat makes it across without bein' blown up, and when she gets outlet bein' blown up, and when she gets without bein' blown off ler without hardly any of the other too.coo poor bleeders on the beach even stirrin' off their arsenal. War can be 'ell.

Boot Polith (R. D. Puries Hoffborg), the first Indian-made film to be released generally in the U.S., has drawn quick comparison to Shoestine, Vitorio De Sica's 1947 Italian classic. The comparison, apparently based on the similarity of titles, is unfortunate. The two films move in opposite directions—Shoestime despairingly toward the lower depths. Brain of the Comparison of the Comparis

Director Raj Kapoor's hero and hetroine are two orphaned children. It wing with their sadistic prostitute aunt in the slums of Bombay. At her command, they spend their days in the streets and trams of the city, begging money in a squeakly singsong chant. But an old, kindly bootleager urges them to the slum child's ord given of the command of the slum child's ord given the command of the comman

The two children hide pennies from



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their anut until they have saved enough to buy a pair of brushes and three cans of shoe polish. For a short while they prosper, but with the coming of the rains of the polish of the control of the can Close to starvation, the boy and his sister are accidentally separated; from there the film wanders to an ending that, for all its melodramatic sentimentality, fits perfectby interesting the control of the co

Baby Nazz, flash from delight to fear to solemn determination with startling virtuosity. From her scrawny, seven-year-old frame, Actress Nazz somehow sums up the whole history of her sex, chattering happily as the works with her brother, huddling against him for warmth, patting his arm in a crisis and reassuring him, "I'll manage it somehow." Re] Kapoor a hreak, and they have rewarded him by endowing his film with the gentle luster of a miniature masterpiece.

Cot on a Hot Tin Roof is the fifth of Tranessee William's works to be put on the screen, following The Glass Menagerie, The Rose Tatlon, A Streetar Named Desire, Baby Doll. In his four earlier lifts, Williams seemed to need a warmup of two backward steps before he could take one step forward, but at least the movement was visible and real. This time, Adapter-Director Richard Brook has been also pieture. His Cat is a formaldehyded table that the country of the six static while layer after layer of its skin is peeled off, life after life of its nine lives unsentimentally destroyed.

But in Williams, Brooks has a rare playwright who can make his static electric. and a blinkered grope toward the past as suspenseful as a headlong crash into the future. Maggie the Cat (played with surprising sureness by Elizabeth Taylor) is young, beautiful, childless; her hot tin roof is the marital bed no longer shared by her husband Brick (Paul Newman), a onetime college athlete now tying on the booze bag every night in search of the "click in my head," Together they have come back to Big Daddy's "28,000 of the richest acres west of the River Nile," ostensibly for a family celebration of Big Daddy's 65th birthday. But the real cause of the gathering is the news that Big Daddy (Burl Ives) may be dying, and Maggie's real mission is to protect her share of the inheritance from Brick's brother Gooper (Jack Carson), a prolific dullard whose major contribution to the world is five little "neckless monsters.

As the noisy cataract of the birthday party plunges along, the film swirds in tightening circles around each of the characters in turn, croding the muddy facades they have built up for themselves. Burl familia, is superb as a ruthless and contriving tyrant who has lived for 40-040 years with a woman he despises, and raised two sons only to be able to boast clearly contributed to the contribute of the cont



TAYLOR & NEWMAN IN "CAT"

A psychiatric striptease.

letic triumphs, and Maggie yearns pitiably for Brick's love and for the creature comforts she never knew in her youth. Catalyst for them all is Brick, whose homosexual attraction for a teammate (only hinted at in the picture) and subsequent flood of guilt over his buddy's death have led him to give up bed for the bottle. In the end he makes his peace with his father and promises to make true Maggie's lie that she is pregnant. But the outcome is of meager importance. Playwright Williams' stage is filled not with actors in a drama, but with dancers in a psychiatric striptease; when the last veil has been discarded, any further steps are superfluous.

CURRENT & CHOICE

The Big Country, Director-Producer William Wyler's return to the Old West is no less triumphant because it is frankly epic in scope, and Burl Ives acts with the strength of ten as an up-from-the-dust rancher; with Gregory Peck, Jean Simmons, Charlton Heston, Carroll Baker (TDIE. Sept. 8).

Me and the Colonel, Danny Kaye, in one of his funniest films, based on Jacobousky and the Colonel, S. N. Behrman's 1944 Broadway version of a play by Austria's Franz Werfel (Time, Sept. 1).

The Defiant Ones, Stanley Kramer's film about a Southern chain-gang escape, with drama and photography that are black and white, and characterizations that are expertly blended shades of grey; with Tony Curtis and Sidney Poitier (TIME, Aug. 25).

The Reluctant Debutante. Rex Harrison and Wife Kay Kendall, a spicy brois of a girl, ducking in and out of the soup in Director Vincente Minnelli's lighthearted peek at Mayfair manners and amorals (TIME, Aug 18).

La Parisienne. Brigitte Bardot, leaning voluptuously on the sure comic talents of Charles Boyer and Henri Vidal, finally makes a film that is as funny as it is fleshy (TIME, July 28).



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BOOKS

Innocence in Russia

Doctor Zhivago (558 pp.)-Boris Pasternak-Pantheon (\$5).

Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane: I shall descend into my grave. And on

the third day rise again. And, even as rafts float down a river. So shall the centuries drift, trailing like

a caravan. Coming for judgment, out of the dark. to me.

Thus the U.S.S.R.'s Boris Pasternak. who once described himself as "almost an



NOVELIST PASTERNAK Judgment will come out of the dark.

atheist." seems to summon his readers to stand-not before the official Communist deity, which is a thing called historybut before the divinity of Jesus. This helps to explain why Doctor Zhivago, the greatest Russian novel since the Revolution. will not be read in Russia. The poem is attributed to the novel's hero, who supposedly leaves it with a sheaf of other verse as his legacy, but it plainly speaks for Pasternak and his gentle genius.

Poet Pasternak, 68, distinguished Russian translator of Shakespeare. Goethe. Shelley, finished the novel in 1955, after almost a decade's work, and during a period of "thaw" and official absent-mindedness sent it to an Italian Communist publisher (TIME, Dec. 9). Before long the Reds did an ideological double take and demanded the manuscript's return, but the publisher refused. This English translation reveals the novel (which begins in 1903 and ends in 1929, with an epilogue carrying the action beyond World War II) as a biography of Pasternak's own generation, described by Poet Alexander Blok as "the children of Russia's terrible years."

The Failure, Zhivago's tortuous path takes him from boyhood at his mother's grave through the lurid landscape of war and revolution. An utterly credible and pitiable man, he is seen first as a student whose gift for happiness makes him feel lost among the fanatical miseries of Russian revolutionary youth. All are anarchists, nihilists, pro-Bolsheviks; young Zhiyago is merely human, and he remains stubbornly human as he moves through marriage, friendships, his career as a physician, front-line service in World War I, In the vast plains of Russia, he seeks to shelter his family from the horrors of civil war-but he seems disastrously unable to help those who love him.

In a sense he is inept, but he survives, erhaps because of that very ineptness. He is the opposite of that foremost hero of 20th century fiction. l'homme engagé -the ideologically committed man. He is unlike Antipov, the revolutionary idealist who thinks he can remake the world and shoots himself when he finds his dream betrayed; and he is unlike his own father. the dead libertine, symbol of a dead Russia. Zhiyago worships neither the past nor the forces that act in the name of the future. His philosophy is: "People must be drawn to good by goodness.

By Soviet standards-and perhaps by Western standards too-he is a failure. He is an innocent, and Author Pasternak asserts that such a spirit will outlast all regimes. At the end of the book, one of the three women who loved Zhivago bids him farewell: "The riddle of life, the riddle of death, the enchantment of genius, the enchantment of unadorned beautyves. ves. these things were ours, [But] things like the reshaping of the planetthese things, no thank you, they are not

The Talkers, In the past, Author Pasternak has been denounced by his comrade writers as "an internal émigré of the ivory tower." Yet, perhaps because of his international reputation, the Reds have left him more or less in peace in his ivory tower (a rambling wooden dacha near Moscow, surrounded by wild currant bushes and apple trees). His alter ego. Dr. Zhivago, sneers at "claptrap in praise of the revolution . . . It's not the kind of thing I'm good at." Neither is Pasternak, Recently, when it was suggested to him that he go to Baku, where he lived as a young man, to write a novel about the workers' improved lot in the oilfields, Pasternak refused-and got away with it.

Doctor Zhivago is far too good a novel to be read primarily as an anti-Marxist polemic, although it does contain some breathtaking anti-Marxist passages. Nor, despite the mystical intensity of Dr. Zhivago's poetry, does the book resemble a Tolstoyan Christian tract. It is a story in praise of life surrounded by death, of innocence surrounded by corruption. The language, even in translation, is that of a poet. There is a marvelously real sense of Russian life-which means, above all, Rus-

sian talk. In boxcars, beds, before firing squads and committees, Pasternak's Russians talk, and total strangers explain themselves to each other at the top of their voices. As Zhivago says on the eve of the revolution: "Mother Russia is on the move, she can't stand still, she's restless and she can't find rest, she's talking and she can't stop. And it isn't as if only people were talking. Stars and trees meet and converse, flowers talk philosophy at night, stone houses hold meetings. It makes you think of the Gospel, doesn't it?"

The talk may be mostly silenced today, but there is in Doctor Zhivago an unyielding suggestion that the silence will one day be broken, that the Communist regime is an interim affair, an affliction to be endured in hope, until the caravan of time evoked in Zhivago's poem comes out of the dark for judgment.

All the Sad Young Women

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING (437 pp.)—
Rong Jaffe—Simon & Schuster (\$4,50).

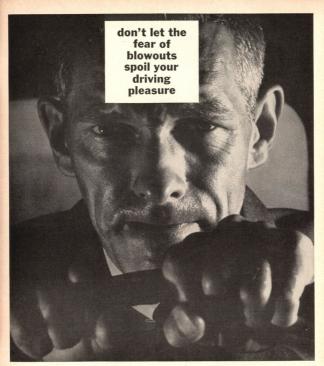
The principal message of this first novel by 26-year-old Radcliffe Graduate Rona Jaffe: heaven no longer protects the working girl, and the corner drugstore is not always successful either. Author Jaffe's working girls are all the sad young women who splash to Manhattan like tender young salmon, desperately eager to find a man and spawn, in wedlock but not necessarily in Westchester. In the meantime they take office jobs and go cummings' Cambridge ladies one worse by living two to a furnished soul.

It would have been too much to ask that Author Jaffe produce a second Sister Carrie-it would also have been too much Sister Carrie-and probably will do no lasting harm that what she has written instead is a naughtied-up Little Women. The girls work in a publishing house, whose name is pointedly disguised (the



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New York-born author worked in one too). There is flightly April Morrison a little breath of bedspring from Colorado, done in by a dastard who tools a white Jaguar. He refuses to marry her, but—Author Jaffe admits New York men are not wholly vile—he recognizes that there are not wholly vile—he recognizes that there are not wholly vile—he recognizes that there will be to the low proper. He shows up to escort April to the New Jersey abortionist in a rented, chauffeured Cadillac.

Then there is serious little Gregg. She raids her ex-boy-friend's garbage can broods lovingly over pieced-out evidence of his new romance. A different sort is sensible, prim-and-proper Caroline; she likes older men. Halfway through the book she sights one of them, a gin-rickety, fascinatingly debauched religion editor: "Caroline could not help remembering the feelings she had had about him at the other party . . . and as his eyes met hers she realized he was thinking about it too. For an instant the spark arose between them again, and her heart began to pound. She was filled with a sweetness mixed with sadness. Mike leaned down and kissed her very lightly on the lips, 'Merry Christ-

mas,' he said softly."

Without noticeable softness, Miss Jaffe's publisher says that her novel's movie rights were sold for \$100,000 before publication—almost as much as the haul made by Peyton Place. Merry Christmas.

Death of a Ship

ABANDON SHIP! (305 pp.)—Richard F. Newcomb—Holt (\$3.95).

A truly proud ship was the heavy cruiser Indiamapolis. Before World War II, she had served as an ocean-going White House for Franklin Roosevelt, She had flown the four-star flag of Admiral Raymany a Pacific battle. As July 1943 drew to a close, Indy had just steamed 2.091 miles from the Farallons to Diamond Head at a record-breaking, rivet-loosening Sk Incis. Reason for the haste: she was on her way to the Marianas with an unthe atom bomb for Hiroshims.

After that the war seemed remote for himmingolis: the orders were to proceed alone from Guam to Leyte for training exercises. In the dark first moments of July 30, she was halfway to Leyte. With no warning cry from any lookout, there were two tremendous explosions on the starbard side. Precisely how many men the blasts killed will never be known. In diampolis and, throwing some 850 officers and men into the water. They had life jackets and a few rafts, but no boats.

Nobody Heard. The carnage caused by the torpedoes was bad enough, but what happened next resulted in the deadliest single-ship disaster the U.S. Navy ever suffered at sea. Why and how it happened is the theme of Richard Newcomb's book, which sheds sharp new light on a tragedy aggravated by bumbling.

With virtually all power gone, it was doubtful that Indy could get off an S O S.



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The Navy was its own worst enemy,

But her radiomen tried. Nobody heard the signal. Next afternoon Navy code crackers at Guam broke a report from a Japanese submarine, saving it had sunk a battleship of the Idaho class in the exact position where Indianapolis should have been. Even though old battleship Idaho was near by, nobody gave it a second thought-the Japs were always making such claims. Nobody stopped to figure that with his sea-snail's eye-view, a Jap sub commander could mistake Indianapolis for Idaho.

The hundreds of castaways found themselves choking in a slimy bath of fuel oil that blinded them, made them retch and vomit to utter exhaustion. Men on rafts were so tossed about that soon they were cut, bleeding and rubbed raw. Those in life jackets faced a different hazard; some of the jackets became waterlogged, sinkers instead of floats.

Some men died quietly from wounds or exhaustion. Scores drank sea water and died in agony. The living fought to tear the life jackets from the dead. (Some did not even wait for the dving to die.) There were mass hallucinations: there was an island with a hotel, and somebody was telephoning but the hotel was full. Still, some threw off their life jackets and swam "to the island" and to their deaths

Nobody Saw. Planes flew high overhead or off to the side of the square miles of human flotsam, but nobody was looking for Indy survivors, and for 84 hours nobody saw them. When they were spotted, it was by accident. Then rescue measures were swift and effective-the one aspect of the disaster that was a credit to the Navy. But only 316 (15 officers, 301 enlisted men, from a total complement of 1,196) survived.

Author Newcomb, then a Pacific war correspondent, now a Manhattan deskman for the A.P., has doggedly sleuthed the inside story by talking to survivors and Navy brass, With her S O S unheard, Indy would not have been missed until

she became overdue at Levte two days later. There the fact that she was overdue was overlooked for more than a day. It was not immediately reported because a loophole-riddled directive saving "Arrival reports shall not be made for combatant ships" was construed to mean that nonarrivals were not to be reported either.

After Twelve Years. Who was to blame for the loss of an estimated 500 livesbeyond those taken by the Japs' torpedoes? The Navy's high command figured it must have been Captain Charles B. Mc-Vay 3rd, respected, competent commanding officer of Indianapolis, and took two unprecedented steps: it court-martialed an officer for losing his ship to the enemy and called the enemy (in the person of the sub commander who sank Indy) to testify against him. McVay was convicted but with a recommendation of clemency. The conviction was soon set aside.

The Navy also issued letters of reprimand to four land-based officers responsible for the control and reporting of ship movements-without ever letting them know that there were any charges against them. The reprimands got wide publicity. Only now, after twelve years, does Reporter Newcomb disclose that the reprimands were quietly withdrawn within a few months. Newcomb's conclusion: in the Indianapolis tragedy the Navy was its own worst enemy.

Word Game

NAMING-DAY IN EDEN (159 pp.)-Nogh Jonathan Jacobs-Macmillan (\$3.95).

It is Author Jacobs' engaging notion that language began in the Garden of Eden, when God allowed Adam to name the animals. With that practice session out of the way, Adam was ready to confront Eve. "Madam, I'm Adam," he said, gracefully launching a palindrome.* His

* An even more famous palindrome, jokingly attributed to Napoleon: "Able was I ere I saw Elba."



"Remember what Hogan says...don't bend your elbow until the 19th hole."

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ribmate was equal to the occasion. "Eve!" she replied, topping his palindrome with

Is it surprising to be told that Adam and Eve spoke English? Not necessarily. As Author Jacobs points out, German, Hungarian, Swedish, Celtic, Danish and Basque scholars have all proved to their satisfaction that their respective language was the one spoken in the Carden of Eden, A '17th century Englishman demice the Company of the Carden of the Card

Author Jacobs brings to this study of the creation and recreation of language" a proficiency in more than a dozen tongues. Brooklyn-born, onetime chief interpreter for the military government in Berlin, and now librarian of the Linguistics Department at the University of Jerusalem, he ranges through history, religion, love, and 37 different languages in covering everything from oxymoron (word paradoxes) to Lahation (the proamong Chinese who speak foreign languages). A sampling of some of Author lacobs' observations:

Jacobs' observations:

Man describes the world in terms of

¶ Man describes the world in terms of his own body: mouth of a river, brow of a hill, bosom of the sea. But in naming the interior of his body, man reverses the process and borrows from the outside world, e.g., eardrums, windpipes, bowels (Latt., botleflus, small sausage), clavicle (Latt., devicula, a small key), tonsils (Latt, tonsils).

¶ Some writers become both fascinated and horror-struck by words and letters. The Spanish dramatist Lope de Vega worde five successive novels, omitting the letter a from the first, e from the second, from the first, Franz Kaflax was hopelessly drawn to the letter k. Kierkegaard, the father of existentialism, would drop such remarks as, "I am as reflexive as a pronoun," or, "I feel like a letter printed under the proposed of the proposed of

¶ Peculiarities of national speech make it nearly impossible for a Greek to pronounce a b, an Arab a p, a Russian an h, a Frenchman a hf. In the Sicilian Vespers of 1282, when Sicilians rebelled against their Angevin overlords, those suspected of being Frenchmen were forced, in an electropic process of the property of the contraction of the property of the contraction of t

Thousands of volumes have been written on the subject of language, but as Author Jacobs points out, they "often appear on poor paper with narrow margins, and, what is worse, in German." This book, fortunately, is wide margined, well written and in witty English.

MISCELLANY

Snap. In Fort Huachuca, Ariz., National Guard Sergeant Joseph J. Palacio dislocated his shoulder as he saluted an officer.

Croter Desire. In Amsterdam, after Radiation Scientist Tibor Helvey announced that he was looking for two men and a woman willing to simulate living together on the moon for eight days, women volunteers outnumbered men volunteers four to one.

Self-Evident. In Northampton, Mass., Orlando Rosario was fined \$100 for knifing Serian Cuevas during an argument over who was the better United States citizen.

Guide Piper. In San Antonio, when a knife-wielding hood accosted José Maritinez Jr., José went right on walking, parried the man's threats until he had led him to the police station, where cops made the arrest.

Kiss & Break Up. In Los Angeles, Eva McCullough won a divorce from her husband for the third time, told the judge: "The only reason he married me the last time was to get even for our last divorce."

Under the Rug. In Jamestown, N.Y., the daily Sun printed a classified ad reporting the loss of a brown toupee, adding: "If found, call Midway Amusement Park and ask for Baldy."

With Onion. In Washington, D.C., Eddie Martini applied to the United States district court for permission to change his name to Edward Gibson.

Not Binding. In Manhattan, a delivery truck of Barnes & Noble, Inc., publishers of school and college textbooks, has the word Pass painted in large letters on the left side of its tail gate, the word FLUNK on the right.

Paroled Home Week. In Montville, Conn., ex-Inmate Richard Johnson was arrested trying to break his way back into the county jail.

Crook, Line & Sinker. In Sacramento, Calif., while Joe Borrego slept soundly in his hotel room, a thief using a bamboo pole with an attached hook fished through the transom, caught Borrego's trousers, portable radio, wristwatch, and wallet containing \$182.

Smuggler. At Little St. Bernard Pass on the French-Italian frontier, a French priest was refused permission to take 50 bananas into Italy (where the importation of fruit is controlled by a state monopoly), sat in his car and ate 47 of them before giving up, handing the rest to gaping onlookers.



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